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MOURNING IN ULSTER—Sarah Begley, center, whose son Thomas, 22, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, was killed Saturday in a Belfast shop while planting a bomb that killed nine others, being supported during her son's funeral in Belfast on Wednesday. Page 5.

Uphill Route for U.S. In Slow-Growth World Recession Elsewhere Cuts Exports And Clouds Prospects for Recovery

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is facing a vexing problem: The U.S. economy is still growing, but most of the rest of the world is not. And unless those economies start moving faster, American economic expansion will continue to be restrained. Over the past year, U.S. economic growth, modest as it has been, has outstripped that of all other major industrial nations. As a result, the United States is paying a price in terms of lost export sales and dampened growth. Japan is caught in a serious recession, and Canadian growth has been too weak to dent an unemployment rate hovering over 11 percent. But the current picture and the prospects are worse in most of Western Europe, in the opinion of a number of analysts. The U.S. unemployment rate has been falling for more than a year while rates in other countries have been rising, reflecting the differences in growth. The slow growth elsewhere in the industrial world has affected the U.S. economy through the channel of trade. Economists refer to it as an "income" effect. When one nation's economy or income grows faster than that of another country, the first nation's trade balance is likely to suffer and that of the second to improve. In the 12-month period ended in June, for example, the U.S. economy grew 2.9 percent, according to the Commerce Department. During that period, exports of U.S. goods and services increased 4 percent while imports jumped 9.9 percent, after both figures are adjusted for inflation. More evidence of an economy shifting into higher gear emerged Wednesday as orders for long-lived factory goods posted a second straight monthly increase in September, the first back-to-back advance in nearly a year. While the overall rise was just seven-tenths of 1 percent, analysts said the Commerce Department report reflected a surprisingly strong performance, especially for civilian capital goods. Third-quarter data on the U.S. gross domestic product are due on Thursday, and are expected to be reasonably upbeat. Market forecasts range widely between a 1.9 and a 3.5 percent gain, following a gain of 1.9 percent in the second quarter. The faster rise of imports had little to do with the competitiveness of American companies but a lot to do with the faster growth of the U.S. economy. Take Western Europe. In the first half of 1992, the United States had a \$5.2 billion surplus with that part of the world. A year later, that surplus had turned into a \$2.3 billion deficit, a swing of \$7.5 billion. In the case of Germany, the United States had a trade deficit in the first half of 1992 and it grew by \$1.2 billion. A surplus in trade with France became a deficit of \$300 million. In Britain, where growth was not so weak, the U.S. surplus of \$1.8 billion was only slightly smaller. Overall, had the market for U.S. exports been stronger and the U.S. trade deficit not worsened from second quarter of 1992 to the second quarter of this year, the U.S. economy would have grown by 3.6 percent instead of the actual 2.9 percent. At the same time, however, weak demand abroad has helped keep down world commodity prices, and many foreign producers eager to sell their goods and services in the United States have been lowering their prices recently. From the standpoint of U.S. jobs, the spread between economic growth at home and abroad seems to be on the verge of widening. Many forecasters, including those in the Clinton administration, expect growth to average around 3 percent from the middle of this year to the end of 1994. Prospects for most of the other industrial nations are far less rosy. In Germany, for example, the central bank has been slow to cut rates because inflation has been running over 4 percent, more than double what it is willing to tolerate. Last week, rates were lowered by half a See GROWTH, Page 11

Canada Vote Raises New Doubts for Trade Pact

Chrétien Insists Accord Be Renegotiated Even if U.S. Passage Is at Risk By Anne Swanson and Charles Trueheart Washington Post Service TORONTO — Jean Chrétien, who will become Canada's prime minister next week, strongly reaffirmed his commitment to renegotiating portions of the North American Free Trade Agreement, saying Wednesday that the fact that the U.S. Congress is about to vote on the pact "is their business, not mine." In his first press conference since winning an overwhelming majority for his Liberal Party in elections Monday, Mr. Chrétien said his position on the pact "remains the same" as during the campaign. For nearly a year, Mr. Chrétien has called for reworking sections of the accord between Canada, the United States and Mexico. Various factions in the party that will form Canada's next government have suggested there are ways Mr. Chrétien's concerns can be met without interfering with congressional debate on the pact or on its scheduled implementation, on Jan. 1. Mr. Chrétien is unlikely to risk souring relations with the United States over the issue, experts inside and outside the party have said. But Mr. Chrétien, whose government has not yet taken the final legal step to incorporate the pact into Canadian law, did not sound conciliatory. His position favoring renegotiation, he said, was laid out in his party's policy document, a red-covered tome that Mr. Chrétien waved about during many of his campaign speeches. "Probably there was a copy in Washington of that book," Mr. Chrétien said. Congressional opponents of the pact have seized on Mr. Chrétien's desire to rewrite some of it to bolster their search for "no" votes when the pact comes up for approval on Nov. 17. President Bill Clinton and White House aides say there is no reason to renegotiate the pact, and have emphasized their belief that Mr. Chrétien supports the accord. Indeed, the Liberals have never called for changes in the fundamental goal of the treaty: reductions in tariff and other trade barriers to create a giant open market of 360 million consumers. Rather, their concerns are with what the pact does not say. Neither it nor the existing bilateral free-trade agreement between Canada and the United States includes unfair-trading rules covering governmental subsidies of exports and below-cost "dumping" of exports. Mr. Chrétien and many other Canadians believe the United States has used the temporary mechanisms set up to deal with those issues to harass Canada over such exports as wheat, steel, pork and lumber. In addition, the Liberals have problems with the pact's protections for Mexico's energy industry. Mr. Chrétien said that in their telephone conversation Tuesday, he and President Clinton agreed to discuss the pact when they met in Seattle on Nov. 19, two days after the scheduled vote in Congress. He gave no hint of when he might take the final step of making the agreement law, saying only, "No law is effective until proclaimed." Before his press conference Wednesday morning Mr. Chrétien met with Ramon John Hinayshyn, Canada's governor-general and Queen Elizabeth II's personal representative, who formally asked the Liberal leader to form the next government. The transfer of power, Mr. Chrétien said, would take place next Thursday or Friday. In the meantime, Mr. Chrétien must choose See CANADA, Page 5

Luxembourg Rejects BCCI Payout Ruling Pushes Compensation for Creditors Far Into Future

By Richard W. Stevenson New York Times Service LONDON — An appeals court in Luxembourg rejected a key part of the liquidation plan for the failed Bank of Credit & Commerce International on Wednesday, throwing into disarray efforts to compensate the institution's 550,000 depositors and other creditors. The ruling came as a shock to depositors and to the bank's court-appointed liquidators, Touche Ross & Co., which had previously won approval for the plan from regulators and courts in Britain and the Cayman Islands, where portions of the fraud-ridden institution were based. The decision effectively unraveled an agreement between Touche Ross and the majority shareholder of BCCI, the government of Abu Dhabi. Under the plan Abu Dhabi would have paid \$1.7 billion into a fund to compensate the bank's creditors, enabling them to get back an estimated 30 cents on the dollar. As one of the bank's biggest creditors, Abu Dhabi would have in effect paid itself a portion of the funds. The Court of Appeal in Luxembourg rejected the plan on the basis that it did not treat all creditors equally — those who did not agree to release Abu Dhabi from further legal liability would not be eligible — and because of concerns about the legality under Luxembourg law of the provision for Abu Dhabi to make a recovery as a creditor from the fund. Executives at Touche Ross said the plan had been the best one that it could negotiate with Abu Dhabi, and was part of a strategy to get as much money back into the hands of creditors as quickly as possible. The court decision, they said, will delay any payout to depositors for years, and might ultimately leave them with far less than the plan anticipated. In nonbinding votes last year, 93 percent of creditors had supported the plan. "A large number of creditors are going to be very upset indeed," said Brian Smouha, a member of the liquidation team at Touche Ross. Most of the creditors are in Britain, Luxembourg and Abu Dhabi, with others scattered all over the world. To recover additional funds, Touche Ross has launched a wave of litigation against various individuals and companies linked to BCCI. They include Price Waterhouse, the bank's former auditors; the Bank of England, one of its primary regulators; and Sheikh Khalid bin Mahfouz of Saudi Arabia, a former director of the bank. Those suits, which are seeking a total of more than \$20 billion, are not likely to be resolved for years. In a statement, the Abu Dhabi shareholders said they regretted the court decision. The creditors "will be the losers," the statement read. "They have lost their only opportunity for a timely payment."

America's Economic Embrace Leaves Asians a Bit Jittery

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE — After fretting for months that the Clinton administration might put the United States on a course of retreat from Asia, countries in the region are now concerned that they could become locked in an American economic embrace that will divide them from Europe and weaken the global trading system. Asian analysts and officials say this concern has been prompted by recent U.S. moves to place Asia ahead of Europe on America's scale of strategic priorities after a spate of conflicts between Washington and European nations over trade and security issues. Most East Asian countries welcome the reaffirmation of American economic and security engagement in the region. But they are wary of indications that the United States may try to use the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, formed in 1989, as a lever against Europe or as an alternative growth center should negotiations to liberalize world trade fail to reach an agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline with the Asia-Pacific region. "It is rapidly moving to the top of the Clinton administration's policy agenda," said Ipe Yamazawa, professor of economics at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo. "The challenge is to make the Asia-Pacific economy a source of strength for a liberal international system without discriminating against nonregional nations." Next month in Seattle, Mr. Clinton will convene the first summit of Asia-Pacific leaders to lay the basis for a trans-Pacific economic community. And Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, recently told The Washington Post that Western Europe was "no longer the dominant area of the world" for the United States. Underlining the rise of Asian economic See TRADE, Page 11

Horror in a 'Cleansed' Bosnian Village

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service STUPNI DO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The three middle-aged women lay bunched together in the door of the storage room crawl space in the smoldering ruins of their home. Their heads were buried against each other and their hands were intertwined as they wept. They had been shot repeatedly. One had had her throat slit as well just to be sure. Around them were piles of potatoes, pumpkins and beets that they had been storing for the winter. The charred remains of at least a dozen other men, women and children lay scattered about the smoking ruins of the 52 houses that once made up this Muslim mountain village 65 kilometers north of Sarajevo. On Saturday, it was the scene of Bosnia's latest ghastly massacre and example of "ethnic cleansing," the systematic driving of people from their homes and villages. Eighteen months after the start of the unending Bosnian tragedy, massacres begun by the Bosnian Serbs to create their own "ethnically pure" republic continue unabated. Most of those now occurring involve Bosnian Croatian and Muslim forces, former allies who have turned into bitter enemies and are now battling for territory in central and southwestern Bosnia. The razing of Stupni Do, a remote mountain village far from the fighting until Saturday, was perpetrated by Bosnian Croatian soldiers from the nearby town of Vares who allegedly were seeking revenge for the loss to Muslim forces on Oct. 21 of a hamlet of 25 peasants called Koprjari. "Those who did this are not soldiers, they are scum," said Brigadier Angus Ramsay, chief of staff of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia, who was seething with rage as he addressed a few reporters who visited Stupni Do on Wednesday. "This is not war," he added. "This is a war crime. Those who have done this thing will one day answer for it." A spokesman for the Bosnian Croatian forces in Mostar said: "It seems that there was a massacre committed at Stupni Do but not of the size that was reported earlier." Brigadier Ramsay said that the UN command had decided to collect evidence to present to the UN war crimes tribunal set up to try cases from the former Yugoslavia. The Croatian forces held off UN Protection Force troops from entering Stupni Do for three days while they systematically looted, burned and blew up all but three of the village's houses. They raped the women, built small pyres to burn the bodies of some of their victims while burning others inside their homes, hauled away many of the men and locked them up with other prisoners in two schoolhouses in Vares, according to See MASSACRE, Page 5

Frozen in Russia's North Climate and Ruble Woes Ensnare a City

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service USINSK, Russia — Two decades ago, as part of a great Soviet campaign to conquer the vast and hostile north, this desolate oil town began — against all odds and logic — on boggy, frigid swampland just below the Arctic Circle. Today, harsh Arctic conditions and equally harsh economic realities have made a mockery of such Soviet hubris. Like thousands of communities across Russia's northland, Usinsk is slowly being bleached of its population, its future and its faith in itself. After more than a century of colonization northward, under czars and Central Committees, Russia is in retreat. But many of Usinsk's 45,000 residents, having come north to make a killing and then go home, now find themselves stranded like soldiers behind enemy lines. They and millions of other northerners cannot live decently where they are; nor can they afford to return to central Russia. "I gave all my young years to the north," said Lyubov Davidova, 49, a mother of four who moved here from Ukraine. "Our children grew up without fruit, without vegetables. Now, like everyone, I would like to die in my homeland. But now we can't escape." The dilemma of Russia's north helps frame the political battles now consuming Moscow, as President Boris N. Yeltsin tries to wrestle his nation toward elections for a new parliament scheduled for Dec. 12. Usinsk and similar towns are beyond the quick rescue of anyone — democrat or dictator, socialist or free-market reformer — and they will remain a costly problem for whoever rules Russia for years to come. Moscow's vision of taming the wild north is in tatters: too expensive to maintain, but too far along to abandon. With investment declining, oil production in the Usinsk area is also falling, construction has ground to a halt and thousands of Usinsk's residents are working at half speed or not at all. Yet most of them, their years of savings wiped out by inflation, cannot afford to move or buy apartments in central Russia. Many are stuck, and the government is stuck, too, subsidizing such follies as a cattle farm just below the Arctic Circle and a bread factory built for a population of more than 120,000, the city Usinsk was supposed to have become. Here as throughout the north, doctors and teachers are fleeing, leaving grand hospitals understaffed and comprehensive schools incomplete. Youths in the region, guaranteed at least an escape in Soviet days, are no longer taught in all subjects required for college entrance examinations and thus are condemned to remain in their villages. Food and fuel are in short supply, and stories See RUSSIA, Page 5



President Bill Clinton delivering his health plan to Congress on Wednesday. Page 3.

Little Relief for Air France Passengers

Air France ground personnel decided Wednesday to continue their strike over the state airline's restructuring plan, saying they wanted further guarantees from the government. The carrier offered limited service from Charles de Gaulle International Airport north of Paris, with 18 overseas flights. Additional flights left from airports in Brussels and French provincial cities. The domestic carrier Air Inter returned to normal service following the walk-out by its employees Tuesday. Foreign airlines operated normally at both Charles de Gaulle and Orly International Airport, south of Paris, officials said. (Page 2)

Seoul Backs U.S. Bid The White House has gained support from the South Korean government for a comprehensive settlement between the United States and North Korea that eventually could include diplomatic relations and a lifting of economic sanctions, a U.S. official says. (Page 5)

Egyptian gunman's motives remained unclear in the killing of three foreigners in Cairo. Page 2. Britain sees big "gap" remaining over elections in the Hong Kong negotiations. Page 4. Mayors derided Washington for asking for National Guardsmen in crime wave. Page 3.

Book Review Page 8. See TRASH, Page 4

In Tokyo, See-Through Trash Bags Reveal Too Much

By Laura King The Associated Press TOKYO — In what is probably the world's most orderly big city, a new rule is provoking something perilously close to open rebellion. "I do not like this idea at all," said Hideko Matsuda, a housewife. "Really" — she paused and glanced around — "really, not at all." In polite Japan, those are fighting words. The target of the ire is a requirement that residents put their household trash in transparent bags with nametags on them. The new system, which was to have started earlier this month, is meant to encourage people to separate burnable and nonburnable garbage, which they are already supposed to be doing. But the plan prompted such a storm of protest that city authorities are offering a three-month grace period on using the new bare-all bags. And they now say printing in the name labels is optional. The controversy spotlights the scope of garbage problems in Tokyo, which generates about 3.5 million tons of trash a year. That's enough to fill the 55,000-seat Tokyo Dome a dozen times over. Landfills are filling fast, and incinerators are overtaxed and wearing out. With Japan's penchant for elaborate packaging and its love of disposable items, authorities are desperate for ways to cut down the volume of trash. "We have been asking people for cooperation," said Hajime Shoji, head of the city's sanitation division. "but our intentions haven't been well-understood. That's why we have to be a little more forceful in asking for their cooperation." Mr. Shoji has received a firsthand taste of public sentiment about the plan. When it was unveiled, an irate citizen inspected Mr. Shoji's household trash and sent him a postcard scolding him for lapses in separating burnable and nonburnable items. The city logged about 600 complaints about the new trash plan last month, mostly from people who complained that it was an invasion of privacy. Last week, a retailers' group joined the fray, saying customers were unhappy because the new trash bags are more expensive than the old black plastic ones or the discarded shopping bags that some people use. Mr. Shoji says the idea was simply to make people think twice about putting a plastic bottle in with paper trash. Efficient separation of burnable trash saves wear and tear on the incinerators and space in landfills. Sanitation officials are fanning out around town, holding See TRASH, Page 4

Romanians Revile, Attack, then Blame Gypsies

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

HADARENI, Romania — Charred remains of houses line the Transylvanian road between Tirgu Mures and Cluj, which passes through this village. They are reminders of the violence that ravaged it one month ago.

Less noticeable are other dwellings that at a glance look like the ordinary peasant homes of this impoverished country — windows broken, doors awry, dilapidated but inhabitable. Their real devastation is apparent only to those who stop and look.

The tall crucifix in front of the house where Petru Cruia Lacatus, his wife and their six children live still leans precariously, after having been reset in the ground from which it had been uprooted. All the windows are smashed. Inside, only the heavy wooden furniture has survived. The television set is a hollow case, and the tall tile stove has been hammered to bits. Behind the house, the family's three average cars stand wrecked.

The worst of the devastation is not to be seen. The four young men who were killed, including two nephews of Mr. Lacatus and their brother-in-law, have been buried.

They died on Sept. 20, when the resentment of ethnic Romanians and Hungarians against the Gypsies who live among them exploded into a racial battle and lynching. It was one of many eruptions in Romania since the overthrow

of the Communist government nearly four years ago allowed some long-repressed feelings to come into the open.

Interviews with officials and Gypsy leaders in Bucharest as well as with local officials and Gypsy families and the investigating chief prosecutor in Tirgu Mures, the county seat, produced agreement on these basic facts:

In an altercation that began at a bus stop on the highway, dozens of ethnic Romanians attacked four Gypsies. While fleeing, one of the Gypsies fatally wounded an attacker with a knife. The Gypsies took refuge in a house across the road. The pursuers, who by then numbered most of the non-Gypsy population of about 750 ethnic Romanians and Hungarians, sprayed the house with gasoline and set it aflame. Three Gypsies were lynched as they tried to flee; the fourth managed to escape.

The crowd then went on a rampage. Thirteen Gypsy homes were burned to the ground; four more were wrecked and ransacked. Most of the Gypsy population of about 130 fled.

They began returning gradually in subsequent days, to live in fear in their damaged homes, like the Lacatus family. Four families have not returned, Mayor George Gabudean said, because they were "very bad."

"The people of Hadareni don't want those families," he said.

No one has been arrested for the killings, arson and

destruction in Hadareni, although two village policemen witnessed them and said they had been powerless to intervene, and many Gypsies have identified neighbors who took part. "We see them every day, but we say nothing to each other," said Florina Lacatus, 21, who with her brothers and sisters watched from the garden while neighbors smashed their house.

"The police have identified six or seven persons who took part in the lynching and destruction," said Petru Dan, the investigating prosecutor in his office in Tirgu Mures. "But almost the whole village participated in the crimes. So it isn't right to arrest only some of the guilty. We should arrest them all."

Differences in the accounts of the Hadareni conflict mainly concern its origin. Ethnic Romanians contend that the Gypsies provoked the fight; Gypsies say it was started by the others. The government asserted that the ethnic Romanian was killed "in cold blood"; Gypsies say the killer, who was among those who were lynched, acted in self-defense.

The differences are consistent with a pattern in official and newspaper reporting. The accounts always lay blame for the outbreak of violence on Gypsies. Such is the case in an internal report, on 16 recent incidents, by the chief prosecutor in the human rights section of the Supreme Court to the government's secretary-general, Viorel Hrebenciuc, who also heads the newly formed Council on Ethnic Minorities.

Turks' Homes Hit in Germany

Reuters
SAARBRÜCKEN, Germany — The police said Wednesday that they suspected far-right thugs of carrying out two arson attacks overnight on houses inhabited mainly by Turks in the southwestern town of Saarbrücken.

Five people suffered from smoke inhalation, but more than 20 were rescued unharmed by the fire fighters. At least 30 people have died since late 1990 in a wave of attacks against foreigners, often carried out by neo-Nazis.

The police said heating oil stolen from a nearby apartment building may have been used in the attacks. The arsonists probably entered the buildings through the cellars.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Sues Over Tainted Blood

BONN (AP) — In the first civil lawsuit in Germany arising from a tainted-blood scandal, a 13-year-old hemophiliac is seeking 1 million Deutsche marks in damages from a drug company, saying that he contracted the AIDS virus in 1989 from the company's contaminated blood plasma.

The company, Biotest Pharma, said Wednesday that it had become a scapegoat for the government's botched handling of one of the worst health scandals in Germany since World War II. The company said that it recalled tainted plasma in 1990, and that hospital records do not always show which patients got transfusions from the tainted lot. Inadequate Health Ministry regulations are to blame for this, company officials said.

Health Minister Horst Seehofer reported Oct. 6 that government officials had covered up 373 cases of blood contaminated by the virus that causes AIDS, but a spokesman for the Hemophilias Society said that the number may be much larger. And some doctors say that the government still has not reassured Germans that the blood supply is safe. Because of bureaucratic confusion, they say, it remains unclear whether all the tainted blood was recalled.

Paris Says It Stands Fast on Terrorism

PARIS (Reuters) — France's foreign minister said Wednesday that Paris would not be intimidated by threats and the kidnapping Sunday of three consular officials into easing its opposition to terrorism by Muslim fundamentalists in Algeria.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé told the legislature that France backed the Algerian government against the Islamic militants but had encouraged Algiers to institute political and economic reforms.

He announced security measures to protect French citizens in Algeria and confirmed that France was encouraging expatriate workers there to send their families home. Italy's state energy group, ENI, has told the families of its 120 Italian employees in Algeria to leave. The British Foreign Office has advised Britons to stay away from Algeria.

Thailand Targets 3 Firms Over Libya

BANGKOK (AFP) — The Thai government has taken action against three companies allegedly involved in assisting Libya to produce chemical weapons, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The United States has warned Thailand that Thai companies were the principal foreign contractors involved in the production of chemical weapons plants in Libya. The ministry official said that the authorities had shut down two job placement agencies allegedly sending Thais to work in the facilities, and that the owner of an engineering firm involved in Libyan work had been arrested earlier this month. The owner, however, reportedly has been released and plans to continue doing business in Libya.

Witnesses Tell of Burundi Massacres

KARUZI, Burundi (Reuters) — Thousands of people have been massacred in tribal fighting between Burundi's majority Hutu tribe and the minority Tutsis, and much of the countryside has been devastated, witnesses said Wednesday.

Reporters who flew across the country by helicopter saw dozens of bodies scattered about in burned-out villages and farms. A military commander in the northern town of Karuzi said at least 400 people had been killed in surrounding areas. In the village of Banga, refugees showed reporters a ruined building where they said 100 children and women had been incinerated when Hutus herded Tutsis into locked rooms and set the building on fire.

Violence erupted in Burundi on Oct. 21 when riotous soldiers seized power and murdered President Melchior Ndadaye. The coup attempt crumbled on Monday when army generals dethroned the plotters and backed the government of Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi.

U.S. Discards Diplomat Who Fought Aidid Role

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's policy in Somalia has claimed its first diplomatic casualty.

The State Department named a new special envoy Tuesday to replace Robert Gossende, who strongly identified with the discarded policy of barring the militia leader, Mohammed Farrah Aidid, from talks on the political future.

The new envoy, Richard Bagonian, will oversee U.S. efforts to broker peace talks among Somali factions, while the United States prepares to withdraw its troops from the UN peacekeeping mission. President Bill Clinton has pledged withdrawal by March 31.

General Aidid or his representatives are permitted to take part in future Somali talks, in line with U.S. policies announced after 18 American soldiers were killed in an Oct. 3 battle with his militia.

Mr. Gossende embodied the American commitment to armed pursuit of General Aidid, who is suspected of ordering attacks on UN peacekeepers. Administration officials have tried to shuffle sole responsibility for the manhunt to the United Nations and Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali.

Australian Caterer Killed
An Australian caterer was killed and his Kenyan colleague was wounded Wednesday when gunmen fired at their car near Mogadishu's new port. UN military sources said, according to Agency France-Press.

Both men were working for a company contracted by the United Nations.

The motive for the shooting was not known, but armed bandits often go on looting sprees in the capital, where cars are in great demand. A UN spokesman, Captain Tim McDavitt, said Mogadishu was relatively quiet overnight.

"It appears that the interclan violence is subsiding," he said. The captain was unsure what stopped the fighting, saying UN forces were not involved.

Fighting broke out Sunday over a well and was stopped by clan elders Tuesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A one-day general strike in Italy on Thursday is expected to curtail sharply most business activity and affect transportation. Alitalia said it had canceled some of its international flights. (AP)

British Airways is accepting package tours to Euro Disney, the troubled amusement park in France. The carrier said that it had hoped to fly 5,000 people to the park this year but that only 1,000 are expected. "British holidaymakers are giving Euro Disney the cold shoulder," it said. (AP)

Runway bumps are being fixed at Tokyo's domestic airport. The Transportation Ministry said it would repair one of three runways because of uneven sinking of reclaimed land underneath. The work will not immediately affect landings and takeoffs at Haneda Airport. (AP)

A fire retardant material should be removed from airplane seats because it disintegrates after normal wear, the National Transportation and Safety Board said in Washington. The material is made by an Italian company, Testori, and is used in "thousands of aircraft seats in the commercial aircraft fleet around the world," according to a report. It is found mostly in European airliners, investigators said, but also in some TWA Express planes. (AP)

Sweden has become one of the first countries to end government operation of its tourist offices in favor of private industry. The Swedish Tourist Board is now the Swedish Travel and Tourism Council, operating in 11 countries beside Sweden. It has more than 300 shareholders. (NYT)

Act of Political Terror, Or of a Disturbed Mind? Gunman's Motive Remains Unclear In Killing of 3 Foreigners in Cairo

New York Times Service
CAIRO — It remained unclear Wednesday whether a man who shot and killed two American businessmen and a prominent French jurist Tuesday night in a Cairo hotel was a Muslim militant or suffering from mental illness, Interior Ministry officials said.

The assailant, Sabir Abu Ila, 28, described as a deranged musician, fired a revolver at a group of foreigners who were dining in the luxury Semiramis Intercontinental Hotel, killing three people and wounding three, the officials said.

The Interior Ministry, in a statement, did not mention any motives for the attack.

Mr. Abu Ila had sat down at a table in a hotel restaurant overlooking the Nile, ordered a drink, and then asked for directions to the men's room. Moments later he returned and shot his victims, according to Andrew Quinlan, general manager of the hotel.

The attack dealt a major blow to government assertions that violence against tourists had been brought under control.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy identified the two American victims as Coby Hoffman, 47, of Edison, New Jersey, and Robert L. Guidi, 47, of Rahway, New Jersey.

The attack also claimed the life of Fernand Bouland, 45, a leading French jurist and former dean of law at Aix-En-Provence University.

The two Americans had traveled to Cairo as consultants for a subsidiary of Brooklyn Union Gas Company. They were meeting with the government to discuss a feasibility study to build a natural gas pipeline from Egypt to Israel, according to a company spokesman contacted by telephone.

Interior Ministry officials described Mr. Abu Ila as mentally unstable, adding that he had been expelled from national military service after being found medically unfit. They said he had undergone psychiatric treatment in a military hospital.

The official Al Ahran newspaper quoted witnesses as saying that the assailant shouted "God is great," a frequent Muslim militant battle cry, as he fired.

The state-controlled Al Gomhouriya newspaper reported that during his interrogation Mr. Abu Ila said he had acted in revenge for "the killings of Muslim children, the rape of women and the destruction of mosques" in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Interior Ministry officials said they were still investigating the possibility that the crime was politically motivated.

Muslim militants have killed foreign tourists as part of their campaign to topple the government and impose a strict Islamic state. The attacks on foreign tourists, in which a Briton, a Swede and a Turk have been killed and about two dozen people wounded, have crippled the tourism industry, Egypt's leading source of hard currency.

Government officials, wary of further damage to the tourism industry, played down the attack.

Militant followers of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a radical Egyptian cleric, vowed to attack "American targets" after his detention in July in the United States. But the attack Tuesday did not fit the pattern of militant operations, which have consisted mostly of random gun and bomb attacks in open spaces.



A masked fundamentalist reading a statement from Hamas on Wednesday in which the ultimatum of "open war" was declared on the Israeli Army, unless all radical Palestinian political prisoners and members of the Palestine Liberation Organization were released.

What to Do About Palestinian Diaspora?

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For many Palestinians, it is one of the more emotion-laden among the many complex issues that have landed on the Israel-PLO bargaining table. For many Israelis, it is a human time bomb waiting to blow up in their faces.

Despite these widely differing hopes and fears, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agree that if their month-old accord on Palestinian self-rule is to work, they must figure out what to do about the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees living outside the borders of Israel and the occupied territories.

Considering that the two sides are light-years apart on how many refugees there actually are — let alone what to do about them — it is not going to be a matter easily resolved in negotiations to put the self-rule agreement into effect.

Palestinians in particular insist that the issue must be dealt with quickly. It goes, they say, to the heart of long-burning resentments over being displaced from lands they consider theirs.

"For those abroad, it's a very emotional issue," said Hassan Abu Libdeh, a university mathematics professor who has coordinated Palestinian positions on this question in the Middle East peace talks. "If the refugee issue is not taken care of to the satisfaction of the Palestinian people, it could be one of the causes of the next war."

But Israeli officials reject such dire visions. "It's true that this is considered a time bomb, a problem that may explode down the road," said Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, who represented Israel at recent multilateral talks on refugees in Tunis. "Usually, however, we're quite wrong on this sort of thing."

The immediate concern in the negotiations over Palestinian self-rule in the territories is the fate of Arabs who were displaced by the 1967 war from the Gaza Strip and, more

commonly, from the West Bank. Most of them crossed into Jordan.

Not until the territories' final status is negotiated are the two sides supposed to take up the more complicated situation of refugees from the 1948 war. Many tens of thousands of Arabs either fled or were forced to leave their homes in Israel and towns that had become part of Israel by the time the fighting stopped in 1949.

How many of those refugees moved to the territories and neighboring Arab countries, living both in and out of camps, is an enduring source of dispute. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which has tended to refugee needs since the early 1950s, puts the number now at 2.8 million, counting both those who originally left Israel and their descendants.

But Israeli researchers call this a wildly inflated figure. A Tel Aviv-based group, the Israeli International Institute for Applied Economic Policy Review, says the UN agency started out with exaggerated numbers and then compounded the mistake by overstating the refugees' annual growth rate. It puts the likely number closer to 1.2 million.

Whatever the true figure, Israel says it makes no difference: Those people will not be allowed back to their old homes in Jaffa or Haifa, houses that in many instances were taken over by Jews after 1948.

But Israelis say Arabs have many lands to call their own, Jews only one. Besides, an influx of Arabs would threaten the Jewish character of the country and, before long, the existence of the state, Israelis say.

Some sort of compensation in line with UN resolutions might be discussed, Mr. Beilin said. Other senior officials say, however, that Israel might seek compensation of its own for property left behind by hundreds of thousands of Jews who emigrated to the young state in the late 1940s and early 50s from North Africa and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Palestinians acknowledge that it would be

far-fetched to imagine several million Arabs suddenly streaming back abroad to Israeli cities on the Mediterranean coast and in northern Galilee. But it is also not an issue that they are about to give up on.

The Palestinians who fled from the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan right after the 1967 war fall into a separate category, although they include many people who also were refugees from 1948. As a separate complication, there are as many as 90,000 Palestinians who were kept out of the territories because their Israeli-issued travel visas had expired. And in yet another category are several thousand Palestinians who, for one reason or another, live abroad.

For now, the Israelis have focused largely on this last group. Mr. Beilin recently announced that 5,000 people would be allowed back into the West Bank and Gaza under an expanded "family reunification" program.

Not surprisingly, Palestinians involved in the self-rule negotiations say they are concerned with the much larger number of people displaced by the 1967 fighting. Here again, however, the figures are disputed.

The Palestinians put the number of people eligible for return at 800,000. A researcher at the economic policy institute in Tel Aviv, Moshe Efrat, insists that the true figure is closer to 250,000.

On this score Palestinians agree with Professor Abu Libdeh, adding that the Palestinian entity now taking shape would not have the resources to absorb several hundred thousand people who decided suddenly to go back home.

"I would doubt that all displaced Palestinians will want to come here to live," he said. "But we want to establish the principle of their right to return."

The very idea fills many Israelis with dread. They are haunted by the specter of hundreds of thousands of Arabs pouring into the territories, increasing the population there by nearly 50 percent, straining water resources, overwhelming Jewish settlers and increasing security fears.

The Swiss Try to Lighten Up But Arabs Are Not Amused

The Associated Press
GENEVA — Telephone company executives are scrambling to find a new cover for the Geneva phone directory, which has been criticized by Arabs as racist.

The cartoon-style cover depicts two Arabs, dressed in robes, exclaiming about "transparent gasoline" as they stand by their luxury car in front of the city's landmark, a 120-meter-high fountain.

Instead of drawing smiles, the cover prompted protests from Arab diplomatic missions that it stereotyped Arabs.

"We are trying to find a solution that would cover up the offending drawing," said Claude Gisiger, a spokesman for the PTT, the state-owned telecommunications company. He said the company was considering putting a new cover on a limited number of directories that would be sent to people who complained about the original.

The PTT president, Dieter Syz, has apologized for his company's unwitting gaffe, which was described as an attempt to change the PTT's image. Mr. Gisiger said the PTT would stick to more conservative covers in the future.

Strikers Vote to Press Demands at Paris Airports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Air France ground staff voted Wednesday to press ahead with a strike that in nine days has crippled French air traffic.

Foreign airlines operated normally from Charles de Gaulle and the second Paris airport, Orly, as did the domestic Air Inter, whose personnel had joined the walkout on Tuesday.

Air France managed 5 long-haul and 18 European flights from the two Paris airports on Wednesday, with 10 other long-haul flights from

the company's new chairman, Christian Blanc, that there would be no layoffs.

Foreign airlines operated normally from Charles de Gaulle and the second Paris airport, Orly, as did the domestic Air Inter, whose personnel had joined the walkout on Tuesday.

Air France managed 5 long-haul and 18 European flights from the two Paris airports on Wednesday, with 10 other long-haul flights from

Brussels or the northern French airports of Lille and Beauvais.

Maintenance workers at Charles de Gaulle voted to continue stoppages of 3 hours, 40 minutes during each 7-hour shift.

And at a meeting of Air France terminal workers at Charles de Gaulle, a delegate of the largest union, Force Ouvrière, which has called for a return to work, was shunned and insulted.

At Orly, most strikers returned to work. Check-in counters and baggage handlers were working, but 50 militants blocked the freight depot, preventing employees from entering. Air France bus drivers at Orly were also still on strike.

Mr. Blanc pledged Wednesday that no restructuring would be carried out without negotiations.

Mr. Blanc, a former president of the Paris Métro who is close to the opposition Socialist leader Michel Rocard, was appointed to head Air

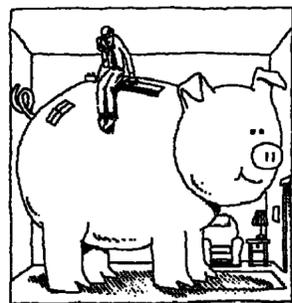
Air France Plans 36 Departures

Agence France-Press
PARIS — Air France said Wednesday that it planned 24 flights from Paris and 12 from other airports on Thursday.

The airline said it would schedule 20 trans-Atlantic, Asian, Latin American and European flights from Charles de Gaulle Airport and 4 European flights from Orly.

The airline also planned four departures each from Lille and Beauvais and from Brussels.

OVERHEARD



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سكوا من الأصل

STATESIDE / A TORTUOUS PROCESS BEGINS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

President Applies Knife to Budget and Crime

WASHINGTON — Reaching into a grab bag of leftover campaign promises, President Bill Clinton introduced legislation and signed executive orders that he said would cut the deficit, curb crime and streamline government.

Mr. Clinton said the proposals could save \$10 billion next year by eliminating or reducing wasteful programs while fulfilling his pledge to search for additional cuts in the budget.

Administration officials also said that they would cut as much as \$22 billion in government spending over five years by eliminating wasteful programs and revamping the procurement process to incorporate new technologies, such as allowing bids to be made by computer and thus doing away with some paperwork.

Leon E. Panetta, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, said he expected the Congressional Budget Office to peg the overall savings much lower, closer to \$5 billion. But he insisted that the administration's estimates were the correct ones and would allow the president to steer \$4 billion to \$5 billion of the savings to pay for anti-crime legislation, which is pending in the House and Senate.

"We ought to take some of that money that your government has been wasting all these years and use it to uphold government's first responsibility, which is to keep our citizens safe here at home," Mr. Clinton said. "With that money, we can make our crime bill even stronger." (NYT)

Clinton and Senators in Nominee Statement

WASHINGTON — On White House orders, the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey, has refused to meet with three senators about a Pentagon nominee who has come under attack by conservatives, the lawmakers say.

Mr. Woolsey's decision is a further setback for Morton H. Halperin, a former Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union who is President Clinton's choice to become assistant secretary of defense for democracy and peacekeeping.

Mr. Clinton said in March that he would nominate Mr. Halperin. The Senate Armed Services Committee received the nomination in August but has not scheduled a confirmation hearing.

"There are real problems and they're accumulating," said Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, who is a committee member.

Mr. Woolsey was to have met Tuesday with Mr. Lott and two members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and John Warner, Republican of Virginia, to discuss the nominee.

The White House told Mr. Woolsey that the nomination was a matter for the FBI, which is the agency charged with conducting background checks on nominees, and that he should not get involved, said a government source. (AP)

In School for Diplomats, New Global Lessons

WASHINGTON — To admiring State Department officials, a new \$61 million training academy for diplomats and other aides headed for overseas posts is much more than a striking sprawl of brick and glass in a wooded Virginia suburb.

The school, they say, is "a metaphor" for curriculum changes being made to support new diplomatic priorities in a world without Cold War.

Preventing war is still high on the training agenda, but there is new emphasis on bolstering U.S. exports and on dealing with such global issues as the environment, refugees, crime and arms control.

"We aim not to simply put old wine in a new bottle," said Lawrence P. Taylor, director of the new National Foreign Affairs Training Center, which used to be called the Foreign Service Institute when it occupied a couple of cramped rented high-rises. "We want to move to greater excellence and relevance in helping to modernize our foreign affairs posture." (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Dan Singletary, a Staten Island resident, on the movement to have the island secede from New York City: "Is there something written in stone that New York City must survive in its present form forever and ever? It was put together by man. Men can take it apart." (LAT)

Clinton Ships Health Plan Into Certain Legislative Storm

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton presented Congress with a plan Wednesday to guarantee health care to every American.

Even with numerous modifications made over the past weeks to mollify congressional critics, the proposal represents the most sweeping new venture in social policy in a half-century.

The president and his wife, Hillary, who is his principal adviser on health care, delivered their 1,300-page Health Security Plan to a cheering crowd of legislators at the Capitol.

Mr. Clinton laid down a straightforward challenge: "Just one simple request: I ask that before the Congress finishes its work next year, you pass and I sign a bill that will actually guarantee health security to every citizen of this great country."

Offering a preview of the battles ahead, however, the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, cautioned that there were "substantive and profound policy differences" over how to proceed. The ceremony Wednesday, he said, was "just the beginning of a long, tortuous process."

Mr. Clinton said the guarantee of medical coverage for all remained his "bottom line."

"When it is over, we must have achieved compre-

hensive health care security for all Americans or the endeavor will not have been worth the effort," he said, adding that the nation was "chocking on a health care system that is not working."

But bowing to the political reality of the long debate ahead, Mr. Clinton has already set back the target date for full implementation of the plan by a year. He now hopes to ensure every American is guaranteed a standard set of benefits by the start of 1998.

In order to balance competing demands for more generous health coverage against calls for tighter cost controls, Mr. Clinton is proposing to expand benefits in some areas while slowing the phase-in of others. He also has agreed to cap subsidies for small businesses and low-income workers.

Mrs. Clinton, signaling the long road ahead, called the legislation "a framework off of which to work" and urged legislators to subject all competing health proposals before Congress to the "highest level of scrutiny."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, expressed hope that legislators on all sides of the issue "will not worry about authorship and that we will work together on a bipartisan basis for what is good for Americans."

The latest version of Mr. Clinton's plan contains

concessions designed to win over disaffected legislators, wary Americans and critical special interest groups put off by what he unveiled last month.

Instead of having all states join the new system by the start of 1997, the plan pushes that date back a year. It also includes expanded dental coverage, more subsidies for small businesses, broadened coverage for women, more choice in health plans and a slower phase-in of long-term care benefits.

And in response to worries about higher costs to both individuals and the nation, it contains a new guarantee that families would have to pay no more than 3.9 percent of earnings for health premiums. The plan also caps federal subsidies at \$161 billion over five years unless Congress approves more spending.

The major tax rises in the plan are a 75 cent increase in the federal cigarette tax, intended to raise \$65 billion, and a 1 percent levy on large corporations that set up their own health plans, worth \$24 billion.

Other new money would come from saving \$189 billion in Medicaid and Medicare spending, down from the \$234 billion savings originally anticipated.

The broad outlines of Mr. Clinton's proposal have not changed: It guarantees a standard set of health benefits to every American, with employers required to pay at least 50 percent of the average premiums of their workers. Small businesses and low-wage workers

would get federal subsidies to help pay their share of the premiums.

Among other things, Mr. Clinton has agreed to:

- Make it easier for states to adopt a government-financed, Canadian-style system in which everyone would buy insurance from one centralized source, as sought by "single-payer" advocates on Capitol Hill.
- Increase the amount of subsidies available to small businesses, which have been particularly critical of the plan. Subsidies would be available to employers of as many as 75 low-wage employees, rather than 50 as earlier planned.
- Set aside an extra \$45 billion in case subsidies exceed expectations.
- Provide free X-rays for women at high risk of breast cancer rather than limiting that benefit to women over 50, and allow women to designate obstetrician-gynecologists as their principal doctors.
- Slow down the phase-in period for new long-term care benefits to make the coverage fully effective by the end of 2002 rather than 2000.
- Dedicate \$58 billion of the money gained from health reforms to deficit reduction rather than the \$91 billion originally expected.

Total new costs are projected at \$331 billion over five years, total new revenues at \$389 billion.



Arson's Heavy Toll in Brushland North of Los Angeles
In Altadena, California, a \$500,000 home was burned to the ground as fires deliberately set but fueled by strong, hot winds raced across hundreds of acres of coastal brushland just north of Los Angeles. At least 75 homes were destroyed in Thousand Oaks and Altadena. Many celebrities own homes and estates in the mountains that slope down to the Pacific.

Odds Favor Passage, But With Changes

Dole Sees Need for Flexibility

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress received President Bill Clinton's fleshed-out health care proposal on Wednesday with a mixture of praise and skepticism that presages a long, tough fight ahead.

Comments from Republicans and Democrats suggested that the odds favor enactment of a major health bill a year from now, but with no certainty that it will much resemble Mr. Clinton's proposal.

During the five-week lapse between the Sept. 22 televised address in which Mr. Clinton introduced his initiative to the public and the delivery of the legislation Wednesday, opinion polls showed some significant erosion in support for the measure, and backers of alternative plans consolidated their strength on Capitol Hill.

But many in Congress — including some critics of the Clinton blueprint — say he has started to build an expectation of action that may make it risky for them just to shoot down his initiative.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, reflected that in his comments after Mr. Clinton's speech. Saying he believed the president was "flexible" on provisions of the bill, Mr. Dole said that if "everyone else is flexible, too," legislation can be enacted by this time next year.

Mr. Dole appeared to be so convinced that something was going to go forward that he chided his fellow Republicans for their inability to agree on what they want to see happen. Noting that three different plans have emerged from the Senate Republican caucus, Mr. Dole warned, "Sooner or later, we will have to come together on a plan or we won't be players."

Representative William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, a supporter of the Clinton proposal, said that "the most important argument is out of the way."

"No one is saying we don't need to change the present system," he said. "Anyone who is perceived as

With Haiti Plan in Disarray, UN Says Aristide Delays Return

By Douglas Farah and William Booth
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A battered United Nations plan to return President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti nearly collapsed Wednesday as military leaders and their political allies dug in, refusing to resign, despite international sanctions and growing pressure.

Some UN and U.S. officials publicly insisted that he agree to return Father Aristide to power, which was signed in July on Governors Island, New York, remained viable. But Haitian legislators aligned with the military, as well as diplomats and sources close to the Aristide-appointed prime minister, Robert Malval, said the plan was all but dead.

A UN spokesman in Port-au-Prince said Wednesday that Father Aristide would not return from his Washington exile by Saturday, the date called for in the accord.

"The main point of the agreement, which was to bring back Aristide by Oct. 30, is not going to happen," said one Haitian political analyst. "Everyone knows the Governors Island accord is dead, but people here are trying to pump oxygen into it to pretend it is not dead."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, speaking in Latvia, appeared resigned to the prospect that Father Aristide would not return on Oct. 30. "The particular date is much less important than achieving the results in the nearest future," he said.

At a chaotic session of the Haitian parliament Wednesday, Josue Lafrance, a legislator who said he had once supported Father Aristide, said: "Malval is finished. Aristide is finished. The Governors Island accord is finished."

Mr. Lafrance and some anti-Aristide legislators said the Haitian Supreme Court should call for new elections to replace the exiled Haitian president, a plan floated by allies of the military with increasing frequency. If Father Aristide were to return Saturday, Mr. Lafrance said, there would be "civil war."

Since President Bill Clinton declared the restoration of Father Aristide a high priority of his foreign policy, the de facto military government first agreed, then reneged, on a series of agreements, managing to cling to power despite being ostracized internationally. Each agreement has raised hopes of ending the impasse, only to have the hopes dashed when the army has backed away at each crucial point.

A Haitian political analyst said that by simply hanging on the military was winning. "So far the military has won every round and won big," the analyst said.

When the United Nations finally lost patience and imposed an oil embargo in June, the military, led by Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, agreed to resign and allow Father Aristide's return. The sanctions were suspended but reimposed Oct. 19 when it became clear the military was not complying with the timetable.

"The situation is very bleak," said a UN official.

"The military has really decided to play hardball. Maybe only the use of force will get them out. They have decided to try to outwit us on the sanctions."

Faced with the deteriorating situation, diplomats and analysts said the international community must now choose between destroying the country's fragile economy to reimpose democracy, and abandoning Haiti to its military rulers.

"What we have is a game of chicken with the fate of the country, where the army and the international

community are both hoping the other will blink," said a Haitian analyst. "So far neither has, and the country is being destroyed."

Sources close to Mr. Malval said the prime minister was growing increasingly frustrated, and Tuesday he told a group of businessmen he would resign Saturday unless the military gave serious indications that it was willing to see the process move forward.

"It's a mess, a big mess, and everyone is responsible," said a Malval aide. "The international community, the Americans, the military, even us."

White House Pessimism

R. W. Apple of *The New York Times* reported from Washington: "WASHINGTON — After a brief burst of optimism, the Clinton administration has concluded that Father Aristide cannot return to his country now without risking his life."

Acknowledging what has seemed evident to outsiders since riots prompted the White House to recall a U.S. troop ship earlier this month, Washington insiders agree that Father Aristide will have to wait some more.

Senior White House officials said it appeared that they would have to rely on tightening UN sanctions, then allowing time for them to take a toll, to produce a deal.

"I wouldn't bet on resolving this this week," an official said.

Away From Politics

- Dr. Jack Kevorkian is willing to plead to contest to helping two people commit suicide in exchange for a hearing on the constitutionality of the Michigan law banning the practice, his lawyer said. The retired 65-year-old pathologist was arraigned in Detroit Circuit Court on an assisted-suicide charge in the Sept. 9 death of Donald O'Keefe.
- Seeking to give the military power to ban open homosexuals from military service, the Clinton administration asked a Supreme Court justice to delay a lower court order banning such discrimination. The emergency order, if granted, would enable the Defense Department to put into effect its new policy on homosexuals, which states that recruits will not be asked their sexual orientation but that openly declared homosexuals will not be permitted to serve.
- Three Colombians pleaded guilty in New York to taking part in the killing of an anti-drug crusading journalist slain at the order of the Cali cocaine cartel. The government said José Santa Cruz Londoño, a reputed leader of the cartel, ordered the March 1992 killing of Manuel de Dios Unzuame, who was editor in chief of *El Diario-La Prensa*, the largest Spanish-language newspaper in New York.
- Warning that a dangerous medical school graduate was on the loose and seeking hospital patients to victimize, officials of the University Hospital at Stony Brook, New York, are telling medical schools and teaching hospitals to be on the watch for an intern they dismissed this month. The school said it fired the intern, Michael Swango, 39, after learning that he had served two years in prison for feeding ant poison to six paramedics in Illinois in 1985.

A Sun-Powered Holdover of 'Star Wars' Era

around the United States, has been drastically scaled back.

The aircraft is 100 feet (31 meters) long and 8 feet wide. It weighs 430 pounds (195 kilograms) and is powered by eight electric-motor-driven propellers, themselves 60 percent solar-powered.

It reached an altitude of about 200 feet during the 41-minute test flight as it traveled six times around a 1.2-mile race track at a speed of about 16 miles per hour (26 kilometers per hour), the laboratory said.

At least 60 percent of the power needed to keep the craft in the air was provided by solar cells on the aircraft's wing surface, with the rest coming from batteries.

SAN FRANCISCO — An aircraft being developed at the Pentagon has been successfully flown in a test light 60 percent powered by solar energy, researchers said.

The Pathfinder, an unmanned aerial vehicle that looks like a flying wing, completed a flawless first test flight on partial solar power on Oct. 20 at Edwards Air Force Base in California, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory said.

The Pathfinder project grew out of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. That plan aimed at creating an anti-missile defensive shield

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TAIWAN DISSIDENT ON BAIL — Shih Ming, the last dissident sought by Taiwan, after being freed on bail in Taipei. Mr. Shih, who was in exile in Japan and advocated a republic, ended 41 years of exile by slipping into Taiwan and was arrested within a week.

Singapore Editor Defends Use of Secrets

SINGAPORE — A Singapore newspaper editor said Wednesday he had published an economic growth figure because it was important to provide a balanced story, even though he knew the act of publication could violate the Official Secrets Act.

U.K. Sees Big 'Gap' in Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING — China and Britain still face a "substantial gap" in their views on democratic reform in Hong Kong, the British ambassador said Wednesday after what is expected to be one of the last negotiating sessions.

Palace Chides Media for Silent Michiko

TOKYO — The mysterious malady that has left Empress Michiko unable to speak shows no signs of improvement, but courtiers said the talking for her Wednesday as they criticized Japan's news organizations for the recent articles criticizing her and her palace guard.

TRASH: Tokyo Prepares to Bag Garbage Scofflaws

Tokyo residents already deal fairly calmly with a variety of arcane garbage regulations. Neighboring households have specific collection days for various types of refuse, and anyone moving into a house or apartment is likely to get a lecture from the landlord on exactly how, when and where to take out the trash.

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سكوا من الاصل

U.S. Gains Support Of South Korea for Overtures to North

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has won the private backing of the South Korean government for a comprehensive settlement between the United States and North Korea that eventually could include diplomatic relations, a lifting of economic sanctions and a formal peace treaty ending the Korean War, according to a U.S. official.

But North Korea would obtain these broad benefits only if it abandoned its nuclear weapons program and opened the way for international inspection of its nuclear installation.

"The dominant view in South Korea now is to encourage us to think of a creative solution," said the U.S. official, who has direct knowledge of private talks between the United States and North Korea. "They realize that reunification is likely to be less chaotic if they try to reduce North Korea's isolation. That will improve the standard of living in North Korea."

In addition to holding out the possibility of normalizing relations with North Korea, U.S. officials acknowledged that they are discussing the possibility of canceling joint military exercises with South Korea next spring, but only if North Korea goes along in resolving the nuclear issues.

The disclosures underscored the intensive effort by both Washington and Seoul to persuade North Korea to open the way for inspections of its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon before a Nov. 1 deadline imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency. So far, North Korea has not shown any indication of being willing to alter course on its nuclear program or inspections.

Asked for comment on the diplomatic overtures toward a broad Korean settlement, a White House spokesman replied: "We've said all along that we'll make decisions in consultation with the South Koreans. We are in consultation with the South Koreans."

The South Korean ambassador to the United States, Han Seung-soo, said his government had not taken any formal position on the question of U.S. normalization of ties with North Korea.

"I don't think that my government has yet formally responded to that kind of request from the United States," he said. "Neither was there any formal request of that sort."

At a meeting in New York on Monday, the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, is expected to take a position on whether North Korea's prolonged refusal to permit inspections at Yongbyon has reached the point where the UN agency can no longer guarantee the "continuity of safeguards" at the nuclear installation.

Such a declaration would mean that the agency believes it is possible, because of the long time lapse between inspections, that North Korea has diverted plutonium from the nuclear plant for use in nuclear weapons. After making such a declaration, the agency could ask the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against North Korea.

In the past, U.S. officials have spoken in general terms about the possibility of improved political and economic relations with North Korea, but this is the first time they have claimed to have won strong support from Seoul for a detailed series of incentives to be held out to Pyongyang.

South Korea's reported willingness to go along with a possible normalization of ties is particularly surprising because, until recently, some officials in Seoul were reported to be complaining that the Clinton administration has been too conciliatory in its dealings with North Korea.

Move to Mandate AIDS Testing Assailed in Paris

Agence France-Press

PARIS — A move by the French Senate to make AIDS tests compulsory for tuberculosis sufferers was condemned Wednesday by the nation's health minister, doctors and pressure groups.

Health Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy criticized the vote, while the president of a French doctors association, Bernard Glorion, also expressed strong opposition.

The measure, an amendment to a public health bill adopted late Tuesday by the Senate, must be approved by the National Assembly before it can take effect.

The proposal was believed to be the first effort by a Western legislature to mandate testing for the HIV virus among a specific group of persons.

Russian Aid Helped Georgia Turn Tide of Battle

By Steve Levine
Washington Post Service

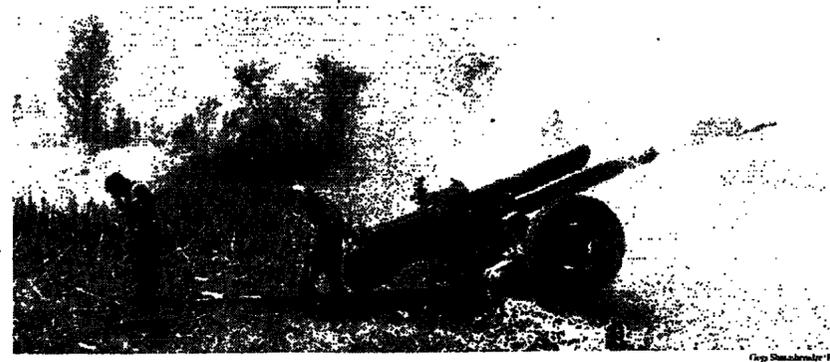
TBILISI, Georgia — Russian military assistance appears to be a central factor in a battlefield turnaround that the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has achieved in recent days against rebels who had appeared to be poised to bring down his government.

Russian forces based in Georgia provided sophisticated tanks and military training for a string of successful government operations that have suddenly reversed what seemed an unstoppable rebel advance from the west, according to government officials and diplomats.

At least three professional tank crews, composed of Russians, Ukrainians and other non-Georgians, led or took part in some key assaults, according to Georgian officers who fought alongside them.

A Russian general in Tbilisi asserted that the men operating the T-72 tanks were perhaps "civilian volunteers," but not active-duty Russian troops. Major General Vasil Belchenko, deputy commander of Russia's Transcaucasus Military Group, also denied that Russia had transferred weapons to Georgia.

Georgia's Defense Ministry said its troops had advanced Tuesday to Senaki, one of two western cities where retreating rebel forces were isolated. The rebel leader, former President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, was still reportedly holed up in Zugdidi.



Georgian government artillerymen firing on rebel positions near the western city of Senaki. Rebel forces were in retreat.

Moscow's covert support seems to have helped save Mr. Shevardnadze. It came only after he went to Moscow and agreed to end Georgia's holdout against joining the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States.

Mr. Shevardnadze, 65, has struggled with uprisings in two western regions since returning to lead his native Georgia 19 months ago.

His latest crisis began last month, when separatists in the Black Sea region of Abkhazia splintered government forces. Mr. Gamsakhurdia, deposed in a bloody revolt in January 1992,

then returned from exile to rekindle a revolt in the adjacent province of Mengrelia, cutting supply lines to Tbilisi. The government seemed helpless by Oct. 17, when the rebels reached Georgia's second-largest city, Kutaisi.

The next day Mr. Shevardnadze appealed for Russian help. Although the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, publicly refused any unilateral military assistance, Russia's 35th Military Corps, based in Kutaisi, handed over five computerized T-72 tanks, and a division based in Tbilisi supplied 14 armored personnel carriers fitted with cannons, according to Georgia's deputy interior minister, Gela Lanchava.

Georgian troops, accustomed to decades-old Soviet T-55 tanks, were then given a crash course on the complex T-72 by the Russians, according to Georgian officers and foreign diplomats.

Meanwhile, a well-armed group of about a dozen non-Georgians appeared, according to two officers of Georgia's Interior Ministry.

The uniformed, well-equipped men, described by Sergeant Mikhail Gvetsian as "professional, disciplined and fit," were mostly Russians but included Ukrainians and one Armenian.

They manned three tanks in the Kutaisi region, and Georgians a fourth, he said. The men, he said, initially briefed the Georgians on how to coordinate maneuvers by radio and then began leading battalions at Khoni, 12 kilometers (7 miles) northwest of Kutaisi, and Samtredia, 35 kilometers south-west of Kutaisi.

Mr. Lanchava denied the existence of the foreign group, saying that some Russians and Ukrainians had fought near Kutaisi but "they were all born in Tbilisi."

The new equipment was central in turning the battle, Georgian officers and foreign diplomats said.

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RUSSIA: Thousands Stranded in Frozen North as Socialist Dream Fades

Continued from Page 1

abound of schoolchildren shivering and studying by kerosene lamps. Yet to pull the plug entirely and help people reassemble southward requires more funds than Moscow can find.

"The settlement of the north was an inadmissible mistake, not only a crime against nature, but a social mistake as well," said Viktor Polshvedkin, director of the government's ecology office here. "In the future, Russia will have great trouble maintaining these cities because they will never be able to support themselves."

Russia officially considers about two-thirds of its vast territory "the north." About 11 million of Russia's 151 million people live there, and they produce well over half the country's oil and other mineral resources, according to Pavel Zaidifudin, deputy chairman of the State Committee on the North.

Many in Moscow say it would have been wiser to develop northern resources slowly, sending workers in shifts, rather than building large cities for families and support staff. Last year, then-Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar called the need to depopulate the north compatible in scope only with the need to convert defense facilities to peaceful purposes.

"What we have to do is evacuate from the north, step by step, everything that strictly speaking should not be there," said Mr. Gaidar, who is now deputy prime minister.

Here in Ustinsk, Mr. Gaidar's statement elicited his rather cheerless laughter. "He defined the problem correctly," said Felix Gelman, editor of the local newspaper. "But that's no help if he offers no way to overcome it."

As with most residents, a mixture of motives brought Mr. Gelman here almost 20 years ago. He and his wife had no apartment in their home city, the Black Sea port of Odessa; in the north, the government was promising apartments.

Salaries were higher here, and every year's work was counted toward retirement as 18 months. And there was some excitement, too, in coming to a site intended as a complete socialist city, with swimming pools and culture palaces.

"Our youthful city will be an eternal monument to the creative effort of the Soviet people," one early brochure boasted.

"Many came not just to make money, but out of patriotic drive," Mr. Gelman recalled. "It was rewarding to see things take shape right in front of your eyes."

But what was built in Ustinsk was a series of drab five-story apartment blocks along listing roads with such names as Oil Worker Street and

Constructors' Avenue. Few people have videocassette recorders, because there is nowhere to rent videos, so evening entertainment consists of books, video, television or some combination of the three.

Winter here lasts 10 months, and summer, when the swamps smell and the mosquitoes swarm, is worse. In the winter months, when the sun rises just before noon and sets just after, people spice up their diet of potatoes by eating macaroni. Some years the potatoes run out by February, leaving nothing but macaroni.

"My own experience tells me that a human being can get adjusted to anything," Mr. Gelman said sadly. "Of course, when it's 50 degrees below zero, there's nothing very pleasant about it."

Mr. Gelman shares his two-bedroom apartment with his wife, grown son and daughter, son-in-law and grandson. Even if he could find someone who wanted to move north and swap flats, he has nothing to swap. And buying an apartment in central or southern Russia is far beyond his means, he said.

"For older people, it's certainly not easy here," he said. "The main feeling is a lack of confidence in the future, and an anxiety."

CANADA: Trade-Pact Risk

Continued from Page 1

his new cabinet, a task expected to be politically tricky given the large number of Liberal House of Commons members who can stake a claim, based on region, loyalty or experience, to a cabinet position.

"According to the polls," Mr. Chrétien declared, "a lot of people who voted for the Bloc said very clearly that their main preoccupation was job-creation and economic growth, not talking constitution or talking separation. So I hope members of the Bloc will realize that."

The prime minister-designate also said he would act immediately on two campaign promises: putting a hold on the incumbent conservative's deal to privatize Pearson International Airport in Toronto, and canceling the Tories' purchase of \$4 billion worth of high-tech helicopters that the Liberals derided as unnecessary and extravagant.

Western diplomats said there was little evidence of any unusual activity in Tripoli.

Travel by foreigners outside Tripoli has not been restricted, the diplomats said. They added that security measures in the capital had not been greatly intensified although there had been numerous roadblocks outside the city.

In Belfast, a Day of Funerals and Fear

Violence Undermines Peace Move and the Hope It Raised

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

BELFAST — The solitary bagpiper marched ahead of the hearse playing an Irish lament. The coffin inside was draped with the Irish tricolor, topped with gloves and a black beret — military trappings to tell the world that the deceased was a member of the banned Irish Republican Army. Not that anyone in Belfast didn't already know.

Thomas Begley, a 22-year-old Roman Catholic and IRA volunteer, was buried Wednesday amid a patently of honors and under heavy security. So were five other people, all Protestants, who were in a fish store on Shankill Road on Saturday when he entered disguised as a delivery boy and carrying a bomb. So was a 72-year-old widower, shot in his home by Protestant gunmen on a retaliatory murder spree that has taken four victims over 72 hours.

It was that kind of day in Belfast, a day of funerals and fear. A spiral of violence has gripped the city, and those who have lived through the ebb and flow of sectarian conflict over the past quarter century say that it is the worst in years.

"Fear is stalking the streets of west and north Belfast and far beyond," said Joe Hendron, a member of Parliament who represents West Belfast. "It is as bad as I have ever known."

Tuesday night patrons were sitting around a bar and restaurant called Ballymac on the outskirts of the city when masked men entered and trained an automatic weapon on them. Incredibly, after a round or two, the gun jammed and so their lives were spared.

Earlier in the day, two men disguised as sanitation workers entered a truck depot and sprayed automatic fire into a group of Catholic workers on a coffee break, killing two and wounding five others, including Saturday's bomb attack, which killed 10, 14 people have died in the four days.

A death squad of Protestants called Ulster Freedom Fighters is picking victims apparently at random in Catholic areas. The group, which includes a killer known throughout the Protestant community and dubbed "mad dog" by one newspaper, opposes the IRA's campaign to expel the British and unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters, increasingly active over the past two years, has seized upon the outrage caused by the Shankill bombing to step up its murderous campaign. In a statement about Tuesday's attack, the group said: "It is just the start of the violence that is to follow."

Tension was also increased by a British soldier who apparently lost control Tuesday while patrolling in an armed personnel carrier in front of the house of the dead IRA bomber. He opened fire on a crowd there, wounding one man. The soldier was put under arrest, it was announced Wednesday.

The IRA has apologized for the loss of innocent life caused by the bomb, saying that it had been aimed at Protestant gunmen meeting in an office above the fish store and exploded by accident before a warning could be called in.

The violence has come in the midst of a peace initiative that had raised the hopes of some people for a way out of the 25 years of fighting between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority in Ulster. The initiative, which has

not been made public, grew out of talks between John Hume, the moderate Catholic leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party, and Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Because of his influence over one side of those engaged in the armed struggle, Mr. Adams' participation was noteworthy. But it also raises problems since Britain refuses to have anything to do with him as long as he heads an organization that will not repudiate violence.

Immediately after the bombing, Mr. Adams criticized it but stopped short of outright condemnation. He said that the attack was wrong and could not be excused. But as the killings have mounted, and as the peace initiative fades more and more into the background, he has shifted ground a bit, more in line with IRA militancy.

He was very visible at Mr. Begley's funeral Wednesday, leading several thousand mourners along with other Sinn Fein officials.

After a service, the funeral moved the streets of West Belfast to Milltown Cemetery about three miles away. Security was heavy, for fear of attack. Stretching for blocks ahead was a phalanx of 30 Land-Rovers and on foot an escort of scores of officers from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the largely Protestant police force, wearing flak jackets. At the cemetery, the silhouettes of British marksmen could be seen on a nearby mountain of coal.

Not more than a mile away, a memorial service was being held by Protestants at the site of the bombing. And there were six other funerals around Belfast on Wednesday.

MASSACRE: Bosnia Tragedy

Continued from Page 1

ing to UN officers and a group of 25 refugees who managed to escape.

UN police investigators were in Stupni Do on Wednesday taking pictures of the bodies and destroyed homes and trying to determine how many of the town's 250 inhabitants had died in the massacre.

So far, the remains of 19 people have been found, but from the stench of burned flesh coming from the smoking ruins, it seems likely many more died.

The biggest mystery is what happened to Stupni Do's women and children. It is believed that some inhabitants escaped into the surrounding woods and are making their way to other nearby Muslim villages. But Muslim soldiers at a checkpoint near Vares said that five women and two children had escaped Wednesday from a house in Vares, where they had been taken and raped.

The commander of the Bosnian

Prison's Revolving Door Re-jects Mathias Rust

The Associated Press

NEUMUNSTER, Germany — Mathias Rust is free and this time it is official. The pilot who stunned the world by buzzing the Kremlin was freed from prison Wednesday after serving time for stabbing a woman who refused to let him kiss her.

Mr. Rust was first released Sunday, only to learn that prison authorities had made an administrative mistake by letting him go before a court ruling.

He voluntarily returned to the prison in this northern German town Tuesday. On Wednesday, prison authorities let him go after a court rejected a prosecutors' appeal against his application for an early release.

Mr. Rust landed a small plane on Red Square in 1987 and served nearly a year in a Soviet prison for his daring deed.

A German court convicted him of stabbing a student nurse who rejected his amorous advances and sentenced him to two and a half years in prison. He began serving his term in October 1992.

Paris and Bonn Urge EC Unity on Foreign Policy

Reuters

PARIS — France and Germany called jointly on Wednesday for four European Community foreign policy initiatives and proposed that EC ministers meet more frequently to steer a common policy.

In a joint letter to Belgium, which will chair a special EC summit meeting Friday, President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl said their proposals were intended to revive the troubled Community and give practical effect to the Maastricht treaty.

The most important proposal was that the 12 members meet regularly through the monthly sessions of the EC council of foreign ministers to ensure closer political supervision of Community policies.

The first foreign-policy initiatives envisaged by France and Germany would include efforts to promote Palestinian and Middle East economic development, to assist the transition to black-majority rule in South Africa.

Eighteen people, including a renegade army commander, were killed and 537 were arrested in a crackdown by security forces on rampaging army gangs in Sarajevo, Reuters reported from the Bosnian capital on Wednesday, quoting government officials.

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New Politics in Canada

Jobs Will Be the Test

Deep and dramatic changes have overtaken Canadian politics. Most of the voters said they were primarily anxious about economic growth and jobs.

the triumphant leader of the Liberals and the next prime minister, has said he will try to obtain modifications of some points, perhaps through exchanges of letters with the other governments.

The most spectacular result of this election was the collapse of the Progressive Conservatives, the party that has governed Canada for the past nine years.

While it was a strange election in many respects, in one it has worked out well for Canada. The polls had suggested that the country might be headed toward a fragmented parliament in which no party had a majority.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fractious Landscape

The Liberal Party landslide in the Canadian elections was more like an avalanche. The Progressive Conservatives, who ruled for the past nine years, took the worst pasting ever for a governing party; they lost 151 seats and will have only two in the new parliament.

Meanwhile, two new regional parties scored huge gains. It is a new political era for America's biggest trading partner and closest ally.

Jean Chrétien, the Liberals' leader who now becomes prime minister, is a career politician, well known for his service in nine cabinet posts and comfortably familiar to the hierarchy of U.S. power and politics.

Mr. Chrétien makes a point of saying he has no interest in going fishing with the U.S. president, as Mr. Mulroney did with President George Bush, lest he end up as the fish.

Aristide's Opportunity

As the sanctions tighten on Haiti, Americans might pause to consider exactly what they are trying to accomplish. The formal answer is that they are trying to carry out the agreement under which the country's ranking general, Raoul Cédras, would go into exile and the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, would return to power.

Aristide is far from the most culpable of the Haitian soldiers. The country's military, a combination of army and police, is thoroughly corrupt. It contains hundreds of notorious murderers and torturers. Merely to exclude the commander and then try to build a new police force on the others would hardly improve the level of justice.

It is useful to recall what led up to the soldiers' mutiny two years ago in which Father Aristide lost his office. There was a series of incidents in which soldiers had committed

flagrant crimes, and crowds responded by lynching some of them. The soldiers now fear that Father Aristide's return would lead to a renewal of lynchings in retaliation for the brutalities that they have recently been committing. Mutual fear is the primary element in the current deadlock.

The United Nations had hoped to provide adequate reassurance to both sides by bringing in hundreds of human rights monitors from other countries and a token presence of foreign troops and police. That failed, at least on the first try. The military says that they want an amnesty enacted by the parliament, since they do not trust the president.

President Aristide, it has to be said, has not been helpful in changing the atmosphere. Haiti needs to devise a route to national reconciliation and peace. The initiative has to come from the country's elected president. This Thursday he is to address the UN General Assembly. That is his opportunity to talk about a future for Haiti in which even enemies can live together without the fear of violent death and in which Haitians can find the stability to begin rebuilding their ravaged country. If he cannot begin to move toward a plausible settlement, it will be very hard for even the ablest of foreign mediators to make much progress.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Solutions for a Violent Society

I think it is important to understand that there is no one single answer to the problem of violence. It has got to be looked at in terms of a comprehensive effort, and it's clear to me that we've got to have enough prisons to house the truly dangerous people for the length of time the judges are sentencing them, both in state and federal courts.

We've got to have boot camps for youngsters who commit violent crimes that give them an opportunity to know that there is no excuse for putting a gun up beside somebody's head and hurting them — not poverty, not broken homes, nothing excuses hurting other people, and that there's going to be punishment.

It's also clear that the time has come to

focus on a comprehensive prevention effort. First, we've got to make sure that our parents are old enough, wise enough and financially able enough to take care of their children and that they are taught parenting skills that enable them to be responsible parents.

We can do so much in terms of reducing violence. I'm so pleased to see in so many schools conflict resolution programs that teach children how to resolve conflicts peacefully.

We've got to focus on domestic violence, because that child who sees his father beat his mother is going to come to accept violence as a way of life, and we've got to intervene, not just through the criminal justice system, but through hospitals and medical institutions as well.

—U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, commenting at a Senate hearing.



Yeltsin's Russia Is Reconquering the Old Empire

By John P. Hannah

WASHINGTON — The hand-wringing that accompanied Boris Yeltsin's crushing of the neo-fascist uprising in Moscow this month deflected attention from an issue that should keep U.S. policymakers awake nights: Russia's attempt to resurrect an exclusive sphere of influence across the former Soviet Union.

Like dominoes, the former Soviet republics are succumbing to Moscow's resuscitation of imperial pretensions. The process is now hurtling toward its logical conclusion, with Moscow's sights set on Ukraine and its 52 million people strategically situated in the heart of Central Europe.

President Yeltsin had many differences with his former vice president, Alexander Rutskoi, but a conviction that Russia should exercise hegemony over its former empire was not one of them.

True, the two men had vastly opposing strategies. Mr. Rutskoi wanted to challenge the West by asserting Russia's imperium through direct military confrontation. He would have wiped out all vestiges of the new states' independence and re-established the Soviet Union's borders.

In contrast, Mr. Yeltsin has sought to safeguard Russia's relations with the West by more subtle muscle-flexing. Economic blackmail and "rogue" army units have been his weapons to coerce the former republics into the Moscow-dominated

Commonwealth of Independent States. He seems willing to allow Russia's neighbors to retain the trappings of sovereignty, provided Moscow has the final say on important policy questions.

Recent events in Georgia provide a textbook case of this strategy. The devastating defeat inflicted on Georgian troops in September by Abkhazian rebels would have been impossible without support from the Russian army. Subsequently, the Georgian leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, was forced to beg Mr. Yeltsin for membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The endgame is obvious: a bilateral treaty providing Russia's military with permanent bases in Georgia, including control over its strategic Black Sea coast. In short, Georgia's reintegration into Russia's security orbit involves about as much mutual consent as a Mafia shake-down.

Russia had cowed its independence-minded neighbors with tacit threats of dismemberment before. In the former republics of Moldova and Azerbaijan, an undeniable pattern has emerged. Secessionist rebels, abetted by rogue Russian forces, score impressive military successes. Miraculously, when these states relent and agree to join

the Commonwealth of Independent States, Russia's ability to impose a lasting cease-fire soars. All this, however, has been a prelude to the final act: Ukraine. Moscow seeks to short-circuit its largest neighbor's drive for independence.

Economically, it has exacerbated Ukraine's internal crisis by withholding vital energy supplies. Politically, it has waged a successful diplomatic campaign to isolate Kiev internationally in a dispute over former Soviet nuclear weapons.

On the brink of chaos, Ukraine has already made major concessions. An original, though reluctant, member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, it has agreed to tighter economic coordination within the grouping and has surrendered the entire Black Sea Fleet to the Russian navy. Now, special Russian access to Ukraine's Black Sea ports and Ukraine's acceptance of the Russian-dominated CIS security treaty seem only a matter of time.

With Ukraine's re-subjugation, Russia will have gone far toward reconstituting its old empire. In so doing it will have decisively, and unilaterally, determined the geostrategic alignment of post-Cold War Europe. Is the West paying attention?

The writer is deputy director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

When Realpolitik Shamefully Overlooked Murder

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Twenty years ago, eight Palestinian gunmen murdered two American diplomats in cold blood in Khartoum. The assassins took turns pumping bullets into the Americans' lifeless bodies so they would all share responsibility when captured. But they were to escape justice.

What became of those gunmen is still unknown two decades later. But now, thanks to a compelling new book, we know one reason the Black September guerrillas never paid for their crime: The United States government made little serious effort to get them tried.

Fearful of terrorist reprisal and disapproval by their Arab brethren, the governments of Sudan and Egypt conspired to let the killers go free after holding them for a year. The Nixon administration accepted their release with a minimum of meaningful protest rather than risk derailing its Middle East diplomacy. "Larger considerations took precedence over the all-out effort to pursue the murderers that U.S. Foreign Service officers urged at the time.

That is the case that David Korn, a former U.S. diplomat, makes with great authority in "Assassination in Khartoum," published this month by the Indiana University Press. He tells of the killing of Ambassador Cleo Noel, his deputy G. Curtis Moore and the Belgian envoy Guy Eid in March 1973, after President Richard Nixon publicly refused to negotiate with the Palestinians for the freedom of Mr. Noel and Mr. Moore. And he reveals a bitter fight in the U.S. government after the killers surrendered to the Sudanese.

Mr. Korn was a friend of Curt Moore (as was I). Over the years he has assembled key documents, conducted interviews and thought hard about the frequently conflicting demands of crime, punishment and diplomacy. His judgments, while severe, are superbly informed.

Mr. Korn's account is critical of the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and aides for turning aside demands from the State Department's Arab experts that the administration confront Egypt and Sudan over the Palestinians. Mr. Korn does not vilify Mr. Kissinger, who has contributed enormously to America's foreign policy, particularly in the Middle East. But he makes clear that the "larger" considerations of diplomatic strategy won out over justice.

By Mr. Korn's account, the realpolitik approach was the wrong approach anyway. The Arabs yielded when the United States stood its ground. Only when Washington let up did Cairo and Khartoum allow the killers to slip away, turning them over to the Palestine Liberation Organization officials who had sent the eight on their murderous mission.

There are times when a show of forgiveness is required. By coincidence, Mr. Korn's book appears as Israel and Palestinians begin to put the bloody past behind them in the name of future peace. Thus Yasser Arafat, under whose authority if not direct instructions the Khartoum and other murders were carried out, is now accepted as a negotiating partner.

To forgive (at least outwardly) in such circumstances is the height of pragmatism: It may stop the killing and prevent further ruin for everyone. But to forgive — to overlook — the wanton destruction of human lives is inadmissible. Only by understanding and admitting the moral cost of our actions and decisions, even when they seem to be dictated by larger considerations, can we avoid being dragged into the same dilemmas again and again.

Of all the new insights Mr. Korn provides, one seems stands out. He reveals that, just before the terrorists were to be flown out of Khartoum, the vice president of Sudan called in Curt Moore's daughter, Lucy, for a talk. He tried to coax her into saying the Moore family would understand if the Sudanese had to take larger considerations into account — a statement the Sudanese no doubt planned to play back to Washington to whitewash their deed.

She was only 23, and she was acutely conscious of her youth and of the fact that she was merely a private citizen. Mr. Korn writes that Lucy Moore told the official right away that "she was not going to do what she was being asked to do," that "she was not going to give her family's blessing to this act."

Then this young woman said to the vice president of Sudan: "I'm not going to tell you that the terms you propose is right. It isn't. It is wrong."

She is her father's daughter, Curt. No one could ever ask for more. It is shameful that the U.S. government did not behave as well.

The Washington Post.

New Patterns of Balance for Europe

By Werner Weidenfeld and Josef Janning

MAINZ, Germany — The end of the East-West conflict has led to clearly apparent shifts in the political map of Europe. From being at the center of Western Europe, France has shifted to the edge. This will become even more apparent as democracy and free market economies establish themselves to the east of Germany.

In the present interim period, the foreign policy of many European states tends to make use of a well-tried political device. Balance-of-power policies that aim to preserve or restore an equilibrium have once again become a dominant feature of European politics.

This process should not be seen as a return to the kind of high-level European cabinet diplomacy that used to exist in the past. Rather, the peculiar nature of present-day balance-of-power politics derives from the unusual combination of classical diplomacy and modern integrative procedures. It is possible to pursue policies of national interest within its legal framework and in the context of its political dynamism.

Balance-of-power tactics lead to a significant increase in distributional conflict among the European states. One of the premises of the balance of power is a degree of mistrust of the capabilities and ambitions of one's neighbors. Balance-of-power politics favor the tendency to rationalization as a way of ensuring freedom of action.

Furthermore, this pattern creates structures without leadership, for leading powers and leading roles are immediately suspected of striving for hegemony. This is the reason for the widespread acceptance of an American role in Europe. America can check leadership ambitions and arbitrate power rivalries.

European policymakers are faced with the task of shaping the compli-

made up of small areas in political, cultural and ethnic terms, this old Continent nonetheless constitutes the largest single market of the world economy.

On the other hand, European politics require new and fundamental justification. As a result of success in recent years, European politics have lost some of their raison d'être. While the internationalization of societies has progressed unabated, the development of co-ordinating capabilities for problem solving has stagnated, and the consensus on the necessity of joint action is beginning to crumble.

Can the Continent hold together on this basis? What is the point of Europe if there is no adversary?

Europe should do that which is in the common interests of its member states. Internally, this kind of Europe will never surrender its variety for the sake of technocratic efficiency. Differences between regions and nations, differences in development and different levels of achievement will require a variety of integrative concepts, and not unyielding adherence to outward strategies.

The vital interests of the Europeans reach out beyond the balance-of-power politics pursued by the nation-states. "Europe" stands for a cultural concept in which the norms of democracy and the rule of law, a civil society, traditions and mentalities, and a dense historical and cultural variety come together. In this understanding of the Continent lies its creative power — which must be organized politically.

Mr. Weidenfeld is professor of political science at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz; Mr. Janning is deputy director of the Research Group on Europe at the university. This comment has been excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from a discussion paper for the 1993 International Berlebach Forum, which took place last week.

A Fair Job Of Vision In Somalia

By Herman J. Cohen

WASHINGTON — I wish I could be a fly on the wall of Mohammed Farrah Aidid's headquarters during a staff meeting. I imagine the following monologue:

"Mohammed, when you refused to join the consensus for an interim regime reached at the Djibouti conference in July 1991, you told us that our army could wipe out the rest of the warlords within a matter of weeks. But we failed even to capture all of Mogadishu. Hundreds of thousands of people died of starvation as a result of the fighting, and President George Bush sent us 28,000 U.S. troops.

"When Ambassador Robert Oakley treated you as an important personality, you told us that he had come to recognize your right to rule Somalia and that the Americans would amount your interim president. But instead, Mr. Oakley asked us to put away our heavy weapons and to engage in a democratic political process. What a humiliation.

"When most of the American troops left in May, you told us that the UN mission could not last long. After all, the UN troops that came before the Americans in 1992 were totally weak. When you decided to test the Pakistani troops a lesson in an ambush that killed 24, you predicted that the UN forces would go home. Instead, we saw the arrival of the U.S. Quick Reaction Force. Our confrontation with them led to hundreds of our own people being killed.

And then, when you decided to attack the American troops, you said that U.S. public opinion would force them to depart. But instead, President Bill Clinton doubled the number of troops and sent in heavy armor. "So where are we, Mohammed? The Americans will still be here for another six months. We will have to be their protectors since you have now promised to be peaceful. Mohammed, your policy is a total disaster."

This hypothetical discussion cannot remove the grief felt for the families of the American troops who were killed in action. Many quite rightly ask if saving Somalia is worth such a cost. That is why Mr. Bush's decision to intervene in Somalia last December was not taken very easily.

Despite the increasingly bad news coming from Somalia between January and October 1992, the administration resisted calls for the use of force coming from different quarters, including many insistent letters from members of Congress.

The Bush intervention, which was the only possible way to project the power necessary to stop the starvation quickly, was a resounding success. The fact that Somalia has just had a record harvest is the best proof of that. The successful handover to the United Nations last May was also a part of the planned scenario.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Quick Reaction Force was not utilized in the way originally envisaged. The force was supposed to be offshore so that it could respond to emergency calls anywhere in the United Nations' zone of operations. It was not supposed to engage in extended anti-guerrilla operations among the civilians of southern Mogadishu. Admiral Jonathan Howe's determination to avenge the killing of Pakistani soldiers is commendable, but the better method would have been to isolate General Aidid's forces and let them stew unaided in their hideouts.

The panic reaction to the U.S. casualties among some members of Congress and journalists played right into General Aidid's hands. Public demands for an immediate U.S. pull-out probably motivated the warlord to escalate the fighting. Fortunately, Mr. Clinton did not panic. He decided not to let the positive results of the past 10 months collapse back into anarchy and massive starvation.

The signal he is sending to the rest of the world is clear. When the UN Security Council decides to help millions of people put their countries back together again after years of civil strife, we will not be intimidated by small groups of armed thugs who refuse a democratic political process. On the other hand, he is telling Somalia and others that we cannot solve all of their problems indefinitely.

For those political leaders and media hypesters who enjoy jerking administrations around, I suggest that it is time to get your acts together. Maybe you are the ones who need to do a better job of conceptualizing and articulating your vision of America's role in the world.

The writer was assistant secretary of state for Africa in the Bush administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Sardon Delivers

PARIS — The production of a new piece by M. Sardon is always a literary and Parisian event, but when such a piece is given after being talked of and written of for two years beforehand, when it is played by Mlle. Réjane, and when it takes place in the Napoleonic period, which is so much in vogue nowadays, it is easily credible that there are no limits to the curiosity of the Parisians in the matter. Thus it was in the case of the comedy in four acts brought out last night [Oct. 27] at the Vaudeville under the title of "Madame Sans-Gêne." M. Sardon aimed at amusing, and will make a deal of money, for the public will betake itself in crowds to the Vaudeville.

1918: Aleppo Is Taken

LONDON — The War Office announced yesterday [Oct. 26] by advanced cavalry forces and armored automobiles.

No news has yet been received of the occupation of the important railway junction situated about six miles north of Aleppo, but it is not believed that the Turks will defend this position, the capture of which will cut the enemy's vital line of communication with Mesopotamia, the Bagdad railway. The occupation of Aleppo is a splendid feat, which would have been impossible at any other time of the year owing to the lack of water.

1943: Yugoslav Trials

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Seventeen supporters of General Draja Mihailovich, Yugoslavia's War Minister, have been executed after trial by a Partisan People's Court and sentenced to death on charges of aiding the enemy, the Partisans' Free Yugoslav radio said today [Oct. 27]. Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment. One was found innocent, and one described as Mihailovich's deputy in Slovenia, committed suicide before trial.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for various offices including New York, London, and Paris.

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OPINION

Americans Overdo Economic Pessimism

By Robert J. Sammlson

WASHINGTON — It now turns out that the United States still has the world's most productive economy — and the most productive manufacturing industry.

Americans are rediscovering the nature of economic growth, and the result is frightening.

and Germany. Japanese industry was only 83 percent as productive as U.S. industry; German industry was 79 percent as productive.

Only two German industries (steel, metalworking) matched U.S. productivity. Japan led in five industries (including autos) but lagged so much in others (mainly food processing) that its advantage vanished.

These findings are interesting precisely because they fly in the face of the pessimism that Americans bring to almost all economic issues.

Bill Clinton effectively exploited this unease in last year's campaign.

Joe Klein, the Newsweek columnist, calls it the Great American Fear. It is, I submit, the flip side of what might be termed the Great American Fantasy.

The trouble is that economic growth does not happen that way. It occurs in fits and starts.

In this sense, nothing fundamental has "gone wrong." Americans are simply rediscovering the nature of economic growth, which is messy and haphazard.

Of course, mistakes have been made by both business and government. These often compound the problems.

that is the point. But the fantasy, once embraced, has been hard to discard. Anything less than the ideal of pervasive prosperity and security is regarded as a failure.

It is true that economic growth has been lower than in previous postwar recoveries, but such comparisons are misleading.

Pessimism prevents too many people from seeing how the economy operates and what it achieves.

Just because everything is not controllable — at least by economists or corporate managers — does not mean that everything is chaotic.

The Professor Declares War on Free Speech

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Catherine MacKinnon, author of "Only Words" and campaigner in the culture wars on campuses, is more than just another full-time victim.

MEANWHILE

lar kinds of interests and passions. But today's assault on free speech is launched by intellectuals citing the core values of contemporary liberalism: compassion, fairness and equality.

Ms. MacKinnon believes in One Huge Fact. Here it is: We live "in a world made by pornography."

One argument is that pornography is not "only words" (or pictures); it is a form of assault, causing violence against women and reducing them to commodities.

Her argument sweeps far beyond pornography. Government has not only a right but a constitutional duty to suppress all expression

that exacerbates any "historically oppressed" group's subordinate status.

According to the theory behind the proliferation of campus speech codes, there is this new entitlement: the right of certain groups not to have their sensibilities hurt.

Free speech must wait until all groups achieve equal status.

Although she bases her case for despotism on an empirical claim (about pornography's power to impel behavior), she shows scant interest in evidence.

Ms. MacKinnon reasons within a closed circle of logic: If you do not see our wicked society as she does, that just proves how wickedly society has "constructed" your false consciousness.

in Islamic nations, pornography is suppressed. The point is not that pornography is harmless. It contributes to the coarsening of American life and so conduces to social crudeness, perhaps even violence.

Even if pornography were proved inconsequential regarding violent behavior, Ms. MacKinnon and like-minded feminists would still want it censored as part of a government program to impose progressive "consciousness."

For someone who so strenuously loathes U.S. society, which she says is defined by pornography, Ms. MacKinnon is remarkably eager to vest in this society's representative government vast powers to regulate expression.

Ms. MacKinnon reasons within a closed circle of logic: If you do not see our wicked society as she does, that just proves how wickedly society has "constructed" your false consciousness.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cut Health Costs First

Regarding "The Public Isn't Buying Clinton's Health Plan" (Oct. 13):

The Clinton health care plan will be a fiasco because it is apparently concentrating on methods of paying for outrageously overpriced medical treatment rather than reducing the cost of that treatment.

Physicians and dentists are highly trained people who deserve to make a good living, but not a fabulous one.

Your front-page headline mentioned that Americans are not buying the concept. Why should they?

Physicians and dentists are highly trained people who deserve to make a good living, but not a fabulous one.

KENNETH E. KAPLAN, Heidelberg, Germany.

Let Hong Kong Decide

Regarding "China's Territories" (Letters, Oct. 7) from R. A. Ohi:

I agree that Taiwan is not part of China. Neither is Hong Kong. Hong Kong has never been a part of the People's Republic of China, which was established in 1949.

The people of Hong Kong should have the right to determine their own future. They can choose to become independent, to remain a British colony, or even to join mainland China.

KIN-MING LIU, Hong Kong.

No to a Wider NATO

Regarding the opinion column "We Really Are Part of the NATO Family" (Oct. 20):

Vaclav Havel advocates membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the post-Communist countries of Europe.

Those post-Communist countries for which Mr. Havel advocates NATO membership are an unstable collection of Central European states whose long-term commitment to Western and liberal values is uncertain.

NATO is essentially a defensive, military alliance. An attack on one is an attack on all.

IRVING ZEIGER, Ubud, Bali, Indonesia.

the disintegrating successor states of the former Soviet Union. An armed incident between Ukraine and Poland, or between Slovenia and Croatia, could pull the entire Atlantic alliance into war.

By the 1980s, many Americans had steeled themselves to go to war over Berlin, if it ever came down to that.

A Valid Nobel Honor

Regarding "An Eccentric Selection From the Nobel Folk" (Oct. 13):

Edwin Yoder virtually admits that he has read nothing by Toni Morrison, relying on "discerning readers" (who?) to confirm his conviction that she is by no means qualified to receive a prize he doesn't value highly anyway.

He also complains that three other black writers (all male) were never so recognized, thus condemning Toni Morrison's selection from another angle.

After this attack on the 1993 selection, he adds, "I mean no insult to Toni Morrison" and proceeds to insult her in the next sentence as a "journeyman novelist."

HELEN WILHELM, Oberscherli, Switzerland.

The Power of Aiidid

General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali warlord, has the right idea. All it takes to break the resolve of the lone superpower's military is to capture one of its soldiers and then call in the reporters.

BRIAN J. CAMPBELL, Antwerp.

Baseball Forever

Regarding "It's Delightful, It's Delicious, It's Deceitful" (Oct. 22):

Thomas Boswell's report of the fourth World Series game, in which the Toronto Blue Jays defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 15-14, was a gem.

Mr. Boswell's understanding of the human drama on the diamond and his talent in describing it make me understand and appreciate this remarkable, ageless game.

IRVING ZEIGER, Ubud, Bali, Indonesia.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Unlikely Drug Fights Addiction

By Sandra Blakeslee New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Driven by a deep sense of frustration that efforts to cure drug addiction are going nowhere, federal researchers are testing a bizarre, mind-altering drug called ibogaine as a possible treatment for cocaine and heroin addiction.

The drug, drawn from the roots of a West African shrub, has been tried on only 60 people. But several doctors and patients say that the compound works wonders, often banishing symptoms of withdrawal and craving for weeks if not years.

Their work with ibogaine has opened the door to a new theory of how the brain becomes addicted to substances like heroin, cocaine, nicotine and alcohol. This suggests that addiction is rooted in the cerebellum, the area of the brain where the connections for motor coordination, memory and dreams meet, and that it involves the same kind of ingrained conditioning that informs learning to walk in early childhood.

Ibogaine advocates claim that a single dose of ibogaine taps into this critical brain circuit and banishes withdrawal symptoms and drug cravings, sometimes for extensive periods. But scientists who are familiar with the drug urge caution. "At this point, there is no credible scientific evidence that ibogaine cures addiction," said Dr. Herbert Kleber, a psychiatrist and director of the division of substance abuse at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. "All the evidence is anecdotal and not based on carefully controlled scientific studies."

Used in preclinical studies in Gabon, ibogaine induces a powerful altered state for at least 48 hours, during which young people are said to come into contact with a universal ancestor called Bwiti.

In 1962, when psychedelic drugs were newly popular in the United States, a group of 20 recreational drug users, including a young heroin addict named Howard Lotsof, heard about the drug and decided to try it. Of the seven who were heroin addicts, five, including Mr. Lotsof, claimed that taking the drug extinguished, at least temporarily, their desire for heroin. "For ibogaine to work," Mr. Lotsof said, "you have to not want to consume on drugs. Some people don't want to kick their habit and ibogaine cannot help them."

Scientists Map Molecule Seen as a Key to AIDS

SYDNEY — Australian scientists said Wednesday that they had cloned and genetically mapped a molecule that French researchers only days ago identified as the key that allows the AIDS virus to enter human cells.

They said the next step, a close study of the molecule's genetic structure, could uncover a weakness that would open the door to developing drugs capable of halting the AIDS virus from invading healthy human cells.

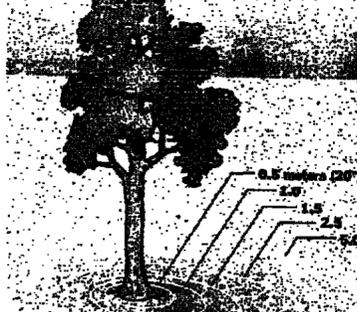
Dr. Geoff McCaughan of Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital said his team had just completed what he believes is the first complete mapping of the genetic structure of the co-receptor molecule, known as CD26.

Scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris announced Monday that they had identified the molecule CD26, which works along with the known receptor CD4 to allow the AIDS-causing HIV virus to infect cells.

"We've just completed a sequencing to find out the exact genetic structure of the molecule," said Dr. McCaughan, whose team has been studying the molecule's relationship with liver disease.

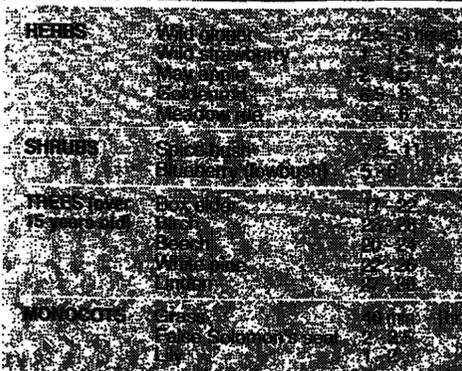
After the French discovery, the Australians are now trying to match differences they had found in the molecule's genetic structure with how the virus affects those infected with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Measuring the Flow of a Fountain in a Dry Landscape



How the plants in this dry landscape draw water from the soil and transport it to their leaves. Deep groundwater has a different hydrogen isotope content from that of fresh rainwater, so careful measurement of water from underground harvested at precise distances from a sugar maple indicated how much the plants got from their tree-benefactor.

Plants in vicinity of sugar maples and time it took for water of known hydrogen isotope composition to show up in their water-conducting tissue, or xylem.



Michael Robinson/The New York Times

How Plants Share Their Water

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tracking the global cycling of water from sky to earth and back again, scientists had thought they could count on at least one thing. The movement of water through plants, it seemed, was simple: up into the roots and out through the leaves as vapor.

But now they are discovering that plants are not the passive water vaporizers they had been thought to be. Instead, researchers have found an unsuspected detour in the routing of the precious liquid H₂O.

And this discovery may enhance the understanding not only of how plants interact with one another but how ecosystems function and even how climate can change.

It turns out that in the darkness of night, many plants have been pulling up water from deep in the earth and, rather than holding on to it to pass through their leaves the next day, these plants are flushing it out through their shallow roots into the ground around them.

Biologists say that plants ranging from sagebrush in the arid steppes of Utah to sugar maples in the rainy forests of upstate New York appear to be acting as subterranean watering systems, drenching the soil and their thirsty neighbors.

Dr. Todd Dawson, a plant ecologist at Cornell University who recently discovered that this phenomenon, which scientists are calling hydraulic lift, also occurs in sugar maples, said that while transporting water out through a root system might not seem a particularly shocking thing for a plant to do, it was at first hard for biologists to believe.

Why, they wondered, would a plant give up precious water? In fact, researchers studying the movement of water through plants using theoretical models had predicted hydraulic lift before it was observed. Water always flows from wet to dry areas; therefore, the scientists had reasoned that at night, when water doesn't evaporate from plants' leaves, any water that the deep roots pull from underground should flow into the shallower roots and from there into the dry soil near the surface.

But biologists, by and large, did not believe the models. Dr. John Baker, a soil scientist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who did the original laboratory work a few years ago to show that Bermuda grass was, indeed, a hydraulic lifter, explained that the question is not so much why a plant would leak water but how it could keep itself from leaking it.

Around the same time, researchers found evidence that sagebrush in Utah were watering the hot, dry soils of the steppes. They were so surprised, they assumed something had gone wrong with their instruments.

Dr. Jim Richards, a plant ecologist at the University of California at Davis, and colleagues were looking to measure long-term seasonal fluctuations in the steppes' soil moisture. These researchers found their sensors telling them that each night the soil around the sagebrush was moistening as if watered and then drying again during the day.

They discovered that these small shrubs were taking up as much as a quart (about a liter) of water each night and moistening the high desert and the thirsty, tussock grasses living nearby.

"It was very surprising, something that we didn't expect at all," Dr. Richards said. "We're just beginning to really investigate the actual physiology of what's going on and the ecological implications."

Meanwhile, scientists are finding the same phenomenon not only in arid-land plants, like sagebrush and the oaks of the California chaparral, but also in alfalfa, barley and maize, which can grow in much wetter climates, and even in plants like the sugar maple, which grows in wet environments.

During the drought of the summer of 1991, Dr. Dawson, whose work appears in the journal *Oecologia*, noticed that while many plants around Ithaca, New York, were wilting, those close to sugar maples seemed to be doing well.

In such a season of intense water shortage, plants that are crowded together would be expected to suffer most because they would have to

compete for water from the soil. Yet paradoxically, Dr. Dawson found, the closer trillium, goldenrod and other plants were to sugar maples, the better they thrived. The farther away they were from the trees, the worse they fared, forming a striking gradient of wilt.

As Dr. Dawson was to discover, these long-rooted sugar maples were as well equipped to pull water from deep in the soil as the desert sagebrush. Drawing upon this deep water, the trees were able to water their neighbors well. Dr. Dawson estimated that a 40-foot (12-meter) maple was able to deliver 40 to 60 gallons (150 to 225 liters) of water to the upper soil layers every night.

Water, as ubiquitous as it is, can be difficult to track. Dr. Dawson was able to see who was using whose water by taking advantage of the subtle differences between groundwater held deep below the surface and rainwater fresh from the sky.

There are two different forms that the element hydrogen can take, heavy or light. As a result, H₂O, which is made up of hydrogen and oxygen, can be either heavy or light, depending on which hydrogens it carries. Dr. Dawson found that he could distinguish water stored deep in the ground from summertime rainfalls because rain was richer in the heavier water.

By looking to see what kind of water the nearby trillium and other plants were carrying, Dr. Dawson was able to see whether they were taking advantage of the lighter groundwater, which had been drawn up by the sugar maples, and not the heavier rainwater in the soil.

In fact, many of the plants growing near the sugar maples were making good use of their proximity to these trees, using the water they were releasing to grow bigger and healthier.

Pendulum Swings. Back on Protein Counting Grams Is Out (So Are Amino Acids)

By Mark Bittman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not long ago, many health-conscious people obsessively counted the grams of protein they consumed. Adele Davis, a nutrition writer whose books sold millions of copies in the 1960s and 1970s, recommended an intake of as much as 150 grams a day of protein, two or three times the amount that even then was commonly believed to be adequate.

And nearly everyone believed that the best protein, with all the amino acids a body needed, came only from animal foods and specific combinations of vegetables and grains.

Now, the pendulum has swung the other way. More and more experts are saying that most people can largely ignore their protein intake; if anything, they say, people eat too much protein. Nor should people worry about amino acids. Finally, they assert that people get all the protein they need by eating plants alone, a concept many people find hard to grasp.

"Protein has become a nonissue," said Suzanne Havala, a registered dietitian in Charlotte, North Carolina, and an author of the American Dietetic Association's position paper on vegetarian diets.

"If you eat a reasonable variety of foods you would find it difficult to avoid eating enough protein. In fact, as long as you consume enough calories to meet your energy needs, you'd have to work hard to devise a protein-deficient diet."

Even vegetarians who eat no dairy products can get the protein they need from eating vegetables and nuts. If, for instance, an average person needs 50 or 60 grams of protein a day, then a cup of lentils or a plate of pasta provides more than a quarter of the amount needed.

Except for some women over 60, almost no one in the United States fails to eat enough protein. Deficiencies are rare even among the poorest segments of the population.

"We are certainly well nourished in terms of protein, and there is no point in promoting higher intake," said Vernon Young, a professor of nutritional biochemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an expert on protein and amino-acid nutrition.

Even in the developing world, nutritionists today call for more calories rather than more protein. "We don't need to consume animal protein for good health, and there's little dispute about that," said T. Colin Campbell, a professor of nutritional biochemistry at Cor-

nell University and the director of the China Project, a study of diet and disease.

"When you do see classical protein deficiency in Third World children, the answer is not to give them more protein but to give them a balanced diet."

Still, calling protein a nonissue has a nearly incredible ring to those who for decades have made certain to cook and eat carefully balanced meals containing what amounted to a trinity of meat, starch (carbohydrates) and vegetables. Now, people are being told that what has historically been the major protein source, meat, can be omitted.

No great medical breakthrough led to the change, nor did the government substantially change its recommendations on protein intake. Rather, it simply became clear over time that the importance of meat was overstated and that adequate protein could be gained from plants.

Most experts no longer see animal products as all-important protein sources but as concentrated forms of protein that are needed, if at all, in small quantities. Dairy products, for example, are now recommended not for protein but for calcium.

Although large quantities of protein have been linked to liver tumors in rats and although some people have made claims that too much protein puts stress on the kidneys, there is no evidence that protein in any quantity that a person might realistically consume causes harm to humans.

The main problem is that animal protein is inexorably linked with fat, and clearly, high levels of fat are harmful.

The habit of crowding plates with animal protein leaves little room for fruit and vegetables. The average protein consumption for most Americans is substantially higher than the recommended daily allowance; more than twice as high, for example, in the case of many male teenagers and young men.

Yet, by design the RDA for protein, which ranges from 28 grams for young girls to 63 grams for grown men, is somewhat higher than what is considered necessary. And it can easily be met by eating plant foods: two tablespoons of peanut butter contain eight grams of protein, the same as a glass of milk; a cup of pasta has seven grams; a cup of lentils 15.

Advertisement for Sprint World Cup USA94. Includes a 'Telefon' image and a list of international phone numbers for various countries.

BOOKS

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY: The Life and Death of the Little Prince

By Paul Webster. Illustrated. 276 pages. £17.99. Macmillan.

Reviewed by Barry James

IN a thinly disguised publicity stunt for a champagne restaurant, an expedition last year tried to find the aircraft in which the author and pilot Antoine de Saint-Exupery was believed shot down in 1944. After a two-week search of the Mediterranean sea bed, the search was declared a failure, leaving the enigma of the writer's death intact.

But the enigma of his life has been skilfully unraveled by Paul Webster whose book was written with the cooperation of Saint-Exupery's literary executor, and largely based on the author's letters and interviews with some of those who knew him and his family.

When he died, aged 44, Saint-Exupery was already a well-established author, but his subsequent fame puts him among the stars of 20th-century French literature. His best-known work, "Le Petit Prince" ("The Little Prince") has become one of the most translated works in the French language.

A children's fable for adults, "The Little Prince" was in fact an allegory of Saint-Exupery's own life—his search for childhood cer-

tainies and interior peace, his mysticism, his belief in human courage and brotherhood, and his deep love for his wife Consuelo but also an allusion to the tortured nature of their relationship.

Although they lived separately for much of their married life and she complained that he "preferred great open spaces, wrecks and ghosts from the past," Consuelo was the muse to whom Saint-Exupery poured out his soul in copious letters while seeking the comfort of other women during aimless voyages.

Consuelo was the rose in "The Little Prince." "I should have judged her by her acts and not by her words," says the prince. "She wrapped herself around me and enlightened me. I should never have fled. I should have guessed at the

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Marilyn Hacker, poet and editor of the Kenyon Review, is reading "Dans la langue de personne," edited by Rachel Erel.

"It's a book of Yiddish poets of the Holocaust. It's a subject that touches me as a Jew, and as a Jewish writer, living in Europe. It's part of my life everyday. It's written under the pressure of what was happening then." (Kenneth Neil Cutler, IHT)

From his experiences as a daredevil, pioneering pilot across the desert of Africa and the plains of Argentina, Saint-Exupery fashioned books of seemingly great simplicity and directness that disguised the enormous effort he put into them.

"He is," says Webster, "quite simply, an exceptional writer with a professional and artistic fascination for the use and impact of written language."

"Behind Saint-Exupery's quest for perfection was a laborious process of editing and rewriting which reduced original drafts by as much as two-thirds of their length."

Saint-Exupery came from an aristocratic but impoverished Catholic family in southern France, and seemed headed for a humdrum life with a boring job and no prospects when he obtained a position as pilot with the newly-formed Latécoere airline, flying mail across the North African desert.

The accident rate in the fragile open-cockpit airplanes was appalling, and downed pilots risked capture and torture by desert tribes if not death by flame or thirst. Yet in flying, Saint-Exupery found freedom and fulfillment. He "entered the real of aviation like a Knight Templar and emerged purified in thought and spirit," Webster writes. "Long spells of solitude in the sky or in exotic climates opened up creative horizons. The trust placed in him restored his self-respect while camaraderie and self-sacrifice provided the fundamental tissue of his views on life."

Never one to take advantage of his aristocratic pedigree, Saint-Exupery happily took his place in a world in which "there was no noticeable rank and no social classes." The pilots "were joined together by a crusade: the mail had to get through. A postcard to a lover in Rabat was more important than either plane or pilot. The only reward worth having was the recognition of other flyers." Saint-Exupery survived several accidents, one of which got him fired as a test pilot, but his love of the sky and the sense of freedom it brought him never wavered.

He was an accomplished artist who did his own whimsical drawings for "The Little Prince." On one flight with a failing engine, his mechanic recalled, "Saint-Ex simply started doodling cartoons which he handed back to me with a big grin." Lost in thoughts about writing or philosophy, he had a reputation for being absent-minded at the controls. A dinner he was due to attend in Algiers was held up for an hour while the guests watched his plane circle as he finished the last pages of a detective novel. But he also had a sharp, mathematical mind and during the 1930s patented 14 inventions for the aircraft industry, including navigation and landing aids.

Webster's book is charmingly written and impressively researched. All the footnotes, therefore, that it lacks the footnotes that would have made it scholarly as well as entertaining.

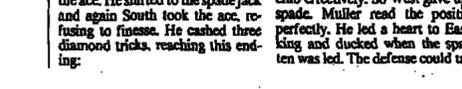
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

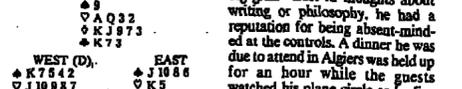
THE Netherlands finished fourth in the European Championships in Menton, France, and won the Bermuda Bowl in Santiago, Chile.

One of the stars of the Dutch team is Bauke Muller, who helped his team with well-judged play on the diagrammed deal in Menton. As South, he landed in a shaly three no-trump after West had shown the major suits with a passed-hand takeout double.

The lead was the heart jack and South took the ace, fearing that a losing finesse would be followed by a spade shift. A diamond was led from dummy and East rose with the ace. He shifted to the spade jack and again South took the ace, refusing to finesse. He cashed three diamond tricks, reaching this ending:



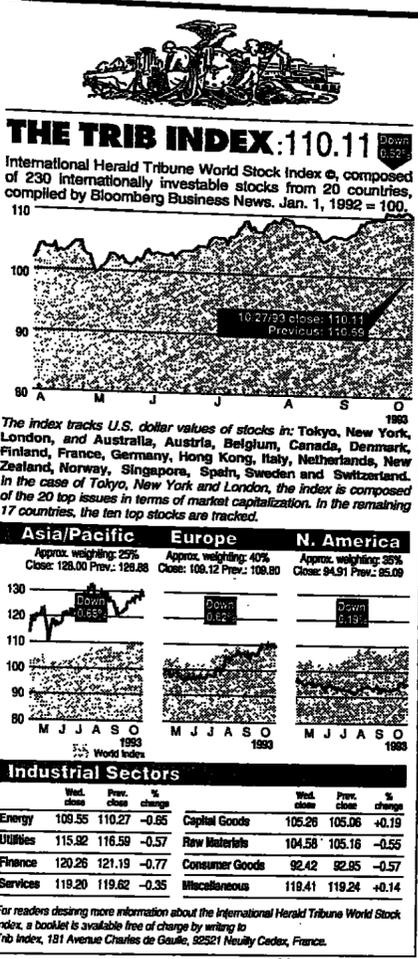
the spade king, but South had the last three tricks with two top clubs and the heart queen.



On the diamond nine, South threw the heart six and West was in trouble. He could not part with a club, and a heart would have allowed South to play three rounds of club effectively. So West gave up a spade. Muller read the position perfectly. He led a heart to East's king and ducked when the spade ten was led. The defense could take

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West 1♠ North 1♥ East 2♣ South 3NT. West led the heart jack.

سكوا من الأصل



Disarray Grows Over Japan Rail Stock

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Investors abruptly reversed course Wednesday and thrashed the stock of East Japan Railway Co. with waves of selling that choked the Tokyo Stock Exchange's computers and left the overall market depressed. On Tuesday, the listing of the shares had spurred a buying frenzy.

In a desperate bid to end Wednesday's trading in the shares of the huge government-controlled railway at 10:32 A.M. on just their second morning on the market.

But while that may have reassured the overloaded computers, it deprived thousands of anxious investors of the means to take profits on their holdings and it created a major embarrassment for the government's ambitious privatization program.

The government had listed the shares of what is known as JR East on Tuesday, hoping a smooth debut would restore badly shaken confidence in the stock market after a nearly four-year decline. Now it appears that the exercise has only reinforced worries about whether the market is an appropriate place for individual savings and how fairly the market is being managed.

The closely-watched 225-stock Nikkei index fell 184.82 points to close at 19,838.78 on Wednesday. It had been barely holding over the 20,000 barrier and had recently appeared to stabilize just over the mark.

Traders said the newest drop signaled that the new listing had failed to bring investors back into the market. Furthermore, several analysts said the frenzied pace of trading in JR East shares showed that investors were still in no mood yet for long-term investing, the basis of a stable market.

Rather, investors appeared to be looking for ways to jump in and then out with a few yen in their pockets, which could keep the over-

Scars of Mexico's Sell-Off Privatization Plays to a Wealthy Few

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MONTERREY, Mexico — When Mexico first said it was going to sell off or shut down its vast network of government-run businesses, many people were skeptical, thinking they had heard such promises before from Third World governments that ran bloated industrial bureaucracies.

A decade later, Mexico is nearing the end of one of the most sweeping sales of state companies in the world. In all, the government has sold or dissolved more than 80 percent of the 1,155 businesses it once ran.

The sale of the state companies has brought the government more than \$21 billion. Almost all of that went to retire part of the national debt, helping the administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari slow inflation from more than 150 percent to below 10 percent and open up the economy to competition and outside investment.

The savings on debt payments have also enabled Mexico to spend more on social programs and move ahead with even bolder economic reforms, including negotiation of a North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States.

But there are signs that the privatization program has aggravated many problems instead of easing them. For example, whitening back government-owned companies has cost more than 400,000 jobs since 1983, causing widespread social hardship.

In addition, getting government out of business did not always lead to greater efficiency, more competition or a better life for ordinary Mexicans. In many cases, the new private owners have proved to be just as unresponsive to workers and consumers as the old government bureaucrats.

In recent months, moreover, the privatization program has stumbled because what was being offered did not generate enough interest from investors.

The program has been described by the World Bank and

Ford Becomes 2d Carmaker to Post Big Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. reported surprisingly strong third-quarter earnings Wednesday of \$463 million, attributing its improvement to better sales, lower customer giveaways and a one-time gain from a change in tax laws.

Ford's earnings, which amounted to 79 cents a share, were more than 10 times the average estimate of 17 industry analysts, and compared with a year-earlier loss of \$272 million.

Investors reacted by pushing Ford stock to above \$60 a share for the first time since it became a public company in 1956. It closed at \$60.375, up 62.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ford's earnings were the second surprise among the U.S. Big Three. Chrysler Corp. earned \$423 million, more than twice analyst estimates. Analysts expect General Motors Corp. to report a consolidated loss Thursday of \$325 million before a \$950 million restructuring charge.

Ford's auto business outside the United States lost \$261 million in the quarter, compared with a loss of \$314 million in the year-earlier quarter. Job cuts amounting to nearly 13 percent of the work force in Europe helped narrow the loss. Treasurer David McCann said.

Losses in Europe, which narrowed to \$217 million from \$272 million, more than offset earnings in other foreign markets. Included in this year's loss was a deficit of \$108 million at Ford's Jaguar Cars Ltd. unit.

Ford's worldwide sales and revenues rose 5.1 percent to \$24.5 billion from \$23.33 billion a year ago. Vehicle sales were up 3 percent, or 37,000 cars and trucks, from last year.

The company had net U.S. automotive earnings of \$333 million, including a \$171 million gain from the income tax law change. It was the best overall third quarter in four years. Ford lost \$260 million making and selling cars in the United States in last year's third quarter.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Kodak Taps Motorola Chairman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. said Wednesday that it lured Motorola Corp.'s chief, one of the most highly regarded executives in the telecommunications industry, to become its new chairman and chief executive.

George M.C. Fisher, 53, replaces Kay R. Whitmore, who was deposited in August because he could not cut costs at the world's largest photography company fast enough to satisfy investors. Under Mr. Fisher's guidance, Motorola has had a five-year period of uninterrupted growth in both sales and earnings. Motorola's stock price has appreciated by 26 percent during the same period.

Kodak investors gave an immediate vote of confidence to the change. The company's shares, which closed at \$38.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, traded as high as \$62.125 in the third market after the appointment was announced.

The announcement came hours after Kodak said it lost \$68 million in the third quarter due to a \$387 million restructuring charge. The loss compared with earnings of \$189 million a year earlier.

Motorola said Mr. Fisher's departure was unexpected. He joined the semiconductor and telecommunications company in 1976, rising to become president and chief executive in 1983 and chairman and chief executive in 1990.

At Motorola, Mr. Fisher was credited with pulling together a coalition of companies that will deploy 66 satellites so that calls from hand-held phones can be placed from anywhere in the world.

(Bloomberg, AP)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Top Jobs in East Europe Becoming Tough to Find

By Henry Copeland
Special to the Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — As recently as last year, "Go East, young manager" was good advice for adventurous Western job-seekers. "Those were the glory days when they would hire everybody and his brother," says a 28-year-old former New Yorker who landed a job in Budapest with a Big Six accounting firm last year after a 30-minute interview spiced into his spring vacation.

Those "glory days" of expatriate hiring in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are now over, headhunters say. Expatriates already on the ground may expect less pay if they want new jobs, the post-Communist talent scouts say.

Conversely, natives with a couple of years training at a Western company can hold out for more money. And companies with qualified local staff should beware of poachers.

The advice for job seekers from the West is to go further East — to Russia — and fast.

With labor markets weak in the West, Eastern Europe is overrun with job seekers. "On average every week, I get five to 10 calls or visits or letters from the U.K. or U.S.," says James Toth, managing partner for Central and Eastern Europe for Neumann International, a management consulting firm based in Vienna.

A job in Eastern Europe now makes a trendy addition to an international manager's resume, says Mr. Toth, whose firm has made 1,500 placements in the region. "Two to three years ago it looked 'strange,'" he says. "One year ago, it was 'interesting.' And today it is viewed as a 'challenge,' a legitimate part of an international career."

But, as in most markets, the crowd is late. "Ninety percent of our business is now local nationals, as opposed to Western hires, which is a dramatic turnaround from two years ago, when it was the reverse," says Anna Sidorowicz, country manager for the recruiter Nicholson International, which has 10 offices across Europe.

Expats posted to the East shortly after the Berlin Wall fell are looking for new jobs, says Tony Goodwin, managing director of Antall International in London. "Anyone flying out doesn't have a track record, and can't compete with these people," he says.

With increasing skills available from local people, "why should the multinational take the cost of an expat, when the can employ

Airbus Seeks to Soften Executive's Warning

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Airbus Industrie pulled back Wednesday from a warning attributed to its top executive that the European aircraft consortium risked "disappearing" if it did not move to overhaul its organization. Meanwhile, sources at the group's biggest shareholders criticized the comment as self-serving.

Nevertheless, the essence of Airbus Chairman Jean Pierson's comments — that the consortium needed to change into a real company if it was to compete directly with Boeing Co. — drew the support of Airbus's member companies and of industry analysts.

But a source said that the idea of revamping the organization, first proposed two years ago by Deutsche Aerospace AG, had little chance of moving forward now. He said the French government would not want to be seen as abandoning its hold on Toulouse-based Airbus, particularly now that Franco-German relations are strained.

"France considers Airbus a French product," the source said. "A proposal to radically change its structure, especially one coming from the Germans, could not come at a worse possible time."

The French state-owned aerospace company Aerospatiale and Deutsche Aerospace each own about 38 percent of the consortium. British Aerospace PLC has 20 per-

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Oct. 27
Amsterdam	1.885 2.789 1.129 0.202 0.119
Brussels	3.32 53.85 21.02 0.281 0.284
Frankfurt	1.008 2.42 0.285 0.301 0.305
London (S)	1.079 2.87 0.81 2.0485 2.792
Madrid	163.80 163.20 79.83 22.84 5.30
Milano	1.0230 2.49 0.8 10.23 27.28
New York (S)	1.451 1.48 0.81 1.0435 1.063
Paris	1.858 3.49 0.49 0.320 0.307
Tokyo (S)	168.15 163.28 64.07 18.51 8.07
Zurich	1.378 1.957 1.613 1.422
1 ECU	1.146 0.767 1.040 0.888 1.053
1 SFR	1.974 0.84 2.237 0.125 0.2455

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 27

Term	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	3 1/4	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2
3 months	3 1/4	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2
6 months	3 1/4	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2
1 year	3 1/4	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate
Discount rate	3.00
Prime rate	6.00
Federal funds	2 1/2
3-month CDs	2.87
Comm. paper 180 days	3.25
3-month Treasury bill	3.33
1-year Treasury bill	3.33
3-year Treasury note	3.99
5-year Treasury note	4.22
30-year Treasury bond	4.97
30-year Treasury bond	5.43
Merrill Lynch 30-day Bond	4.60

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	0.9701	Hong Kong	7.7585	N. Zealand	1.8924
Canada	1.2628	India	72.16	S. Korea	207.50
Swiss franc	1.4513	Japan	161.08	S. Korea	207.50
British pound	1.6033	Malaysia	2.3663	Taiwan	26.89
Chinese yuan	8.2757	Philippines	79.548	Thailand	25.34
Denmark	6.4616	Singapore	72.47	Turkish lira	197.11
French franc	6.5595	Sri Lanka	178.00	UAE Dirham	1.9711
German mark	1.9364	Spain	163.63	Venez. bolivar	100.611

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Pound Sterling	1.6774	1.6746	1.6722	1.6700
Deutsche mark	1.4812	1.4807	1.4804	1.4803
Swiss franc	1.4777	1.4777	1.4777	1.4777

MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Shares Drop With Bonds

NEW YORK — Blue-chip shares were lower Wednesday despite a government report indicating the U.S. economy was gaining strength.

The Commerce Department said American factories received 0.7 percent more orders for durable goods last month...

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 1.12 points Tuesday, ended 7.83 points lower at 3,664.66.

Declining shares outnumbered percent more orders for durable goods last month...

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 1.12 points Tuesday, ended 7.83 points lower at 3,664.66.

Declining shares outnumbered percent more orders for durable goods last month...

Hope for U.S. Economy Underpins the Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Wednesday amid speculation that Thursday's report on the U.S. gross domestic product will show accelerating growth in the economy.

The dollar rose to 1.6800 Deutsche marks from 1.6790 DM on Tuesday.

The dollar has risen 5.6 percent against the mark in the last two weeks, amid speculation that the U.S. economy is picking up speed while Germany's languishes.

Signs of progress in U.S.-Japanese trade negotiations helped the dollar gain against the yen.

The more progress there is on trade, the less jawboning you'll hear about a stronger yen," said

advancing ones by about a 10-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The 30-year Treasury bond, which rebounded 7/32 Tuesday to yield 5.98 percent, fell 10/32 in price to 103 11/32, on Wednesday.

Stock trading was active, with 277.1 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

The Nasdaq composite index gained for the first time this week. The index rose 0.42 to 771.88, led by a rally in computer-related companies such as Intel and Apple Computer.

Intel gained 3/4 to 64 3/4 as the company announced a new generation of memory products. The so-called flash storage cards, about the size of credit cards, can store as much as 10,000 pages of text, the company said.

Apple Computer rose 2 to 3 1/4 after Bear Stearns & Co. raised its forecast of the personal-computer maker's operating earnings for the quarter ending in March 1994.

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Du Pont, Raising Its Charge To \$1.3 Billion, Posts a Loss

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Combined Dispatches) — Du Pont Co. posted lower third-quarter profit from operations Wednesday and said a restructuring charge of \$1.3 billion resulted in a loss of \$680 million.

The loss, equal to \$1.01 a share, contrasted with earnings of \$420 million, or 63 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales fell 5 percent to \$9.2 billion. Du Pont said a strike at its Consoil Energy Inc. coal-producing subsidiary had lowered earnings by about 7 cents a share in the quarter.

Without the charges and other one-time items, the company had profit from operations of \$356 million, or 51 cents a share, compared with \$420 million, or 63 cents, a year earlier.

The company, America's largest chemical manufacturer, also increased the size of its previously announced restructuring charge by \$920 million, or \$1.56 a share. Last month, the company said it would take a charge of \$375 million, or 53 cents a share, to cut 4,500 employees, or 7 percent of its work force, in the United States and an additional 1,600 workers in Europe.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Carbide's 3d-Period Profit Rose 73%

DANBURY, Connecticut (Combined Dispatches) — Union Carbide Corp. announced a major restructuring Wednesday and posted a 73 percent increase in third-quarter profit, citing a cost-cutting program and lower interest expenses.

The restructuring will eliminate four divisions at the chemical manufacturer. The company said profit rose to \$38 million, or 23 cents a share, from \$22 million, or 14 cents a share, a year earlier.

(AP, UPI)

Nextel Will Acquire PowerFone

RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (UPI) — Nextel Communications Inc. bolstering its presence as a player in wireless communications, said Wednesday it had agreed to buy PowerFone Holdings Inc. for \$370 million in stock.

Nextel, formerly Fleet Call Inc., said the acquisition will extend its digital mobile service to Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Nextel provides radio-dispatch services for plumbers, truckers and taxicabs, but has been moving towards expanding its digital-wireless service beyond Los Angeles to compete directly with cellular-telephone companies.

BellSouth Ponders Paramount Bid

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — BellSouth Corp., which had offered to invest \$5 billion in QVC Network Inc. to help it acquire Paramount Communications Inc., is considering a plan to buy Paramount on its own, a person close to the company said Wednesday.

BellSouth is exploring a variety of financing alternatives and may have received board permission to launch a bid for the media and entertainment conglomerate, the person said. BellSouth declined to comment but acknowledged that it had merged talks with several companies.

Anheuser Has a Loss After Charges

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Anheuser-Busch Cos., citing one-time restructuring charges, reported Wednesday a \$75 million net loss for the third quarter, reversing net income of \$309.1 million a year earlier.

Sales rose to \$3.62 billion from \$3.54 billion. The brewing and entertainment concern said the loss was after a pretax charge of \$565 million and an after-tax noncash charge of \$33 million to cover accounting changes for deferred tax liabilities.

Bethlehem Steel Returns to Profit

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Wednesday it had its first quarterly profit since the first three months of 1990 on the strength of cost-cutting and an improved product mix.

The steelmaker had net income of \$31.2 million, or 23 cents a share, reversing a loss of \$58.2 million, or 76 cents a share, a year earlier.

TOKYO: Waves of Selling Trigger Suspension of East Japan Rail Shares

Confirmed from Page 9

all market volatile and unable to sustain a rise. The exchange's inability to keep trading smooth could just add to this edginess.

"Yesterday, when there was a flood of buy orders and the price was rising, nobody stopped that," said Bernard Sinan, an analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities here. "But today, when individuals

were trying to make a quick buck and were selling, they suspended trading. Is that right?"

Initially, the price of JR East jumped in a continuation of Tuesday's overheated rise. The issue was oversubscribed, so many investors had received fewer shares than they had wanted from the initial auction, and apparently went to the market Tuesday to make up the difference.

Early Wednesday, the shares hit a peak of 614,000 yen each, or \$5,650, up from 600,000 yen at the close Tuesday and 580,000 yen at the auction last month.

But sentiment turned around fast. Traders said individual investors, many of whom had been allocated just one share of JR East in the auction, decided the rise was overdone and tried to take their profits from a market that has been stung

with such opportunities lately.

When the large number of small orders was flushed out the exchange through an automated order system, the computers quickly backed up from the huge imbalance of sell over buy orders.

Trading was then halted in JR East and the final price was put at 600,000 yen. About 150,000 shares had changed hands.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press Oct. 27

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Argentina Refuses Capital For Iberia

By Ann Brocklehurst
Special to the Herald Tribune

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has turned down a request from the Spanish state air carrier, Iberia SA, that Argentina contribute to a \$500 million capital increase for Aerolineas Argentinas, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo said Wednesday.

Iberia owns 30 percent and has management control of Aerolineas Argentinas, which was partially privatized in 1990. The Argentine government still holds a 43 percent stake in the unprofitable carrier.

"About one month ago, Iberia proposed that the government take part in a joint capital increase, but we have said that the government will put up no capital," Mr. Cavallo said.

In Madrid, an Iberia spokesman, Felix Ortega, said the capital increase would require the Argentine government to inject \$215 million while Iberia would contribute \$150 million. The Spanish banks Banco Espanol de Credito SA and Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA to gether own 9.5 percent of the Argentine carrier and would kick in \$47.5 million, while \$87.5 million would come from Argentine investors.

He said that the injection of \$500 million would be the minimum required to cover the Argentine airline's accumulated losses and repair its balance sheet. The carrier is expected to lose approximately \$200 million this year, he added.

Iberia appears to have begun rethinking its aggressive purchases of stakes in Latin American airlines since Miguel Aguilo, who masterminded the expansion program, was ousted as head of the Spanish carrier last month.

(Reuters, AP)

A Crooked Road East Stolen Benzes Roll Through Poland

By Ann Brocklehurst
Special to the Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Car theft is becoming an ever more expensive problem in Germany, where Mercedes-Benzes, Volkswagens and even lowly Ladas are disappearing in record numbers this year and turning up for resale in Eastern Europe.

The rise in theft has also deterred insurers' business and prompted car rental companies to forbid customers to drive into Eastern Europe. Since borders opened in the region, the number of reported auto thefts in Germany has jumped to 130,000 in 1992 from 50,000 in 1989.

Germany's car registration system, which includes an "ownership letter" that is not kept in the car as well as the standard registration papers that are, had always made it relatively easy to detect stolen cars and difficult to resell them in Western Europe. But with uncontrolled markets opening in the east, the system is proving far less effective.

According to Andreas Pahl, head of the organized crime department of the Berlin police, most cars are snatched by foreign and local crime rings on the lookout for specific makes and models. The thieves replace German license plates with Polish ones and use forged registration and insurance documents to cross into Poland, their favored destination.

From there, the cars are distributed and sold throughout Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Mr. Pahl also noted that the problem was not unique to Germany, with stolen cars from a

number of West European countries ending up in Eastern Europe. A new Mercedes arriving at the German-Polish border town of Frankfurt an der Oder in the middle of the night might seem a likely target of suspicion. But many border points regularly have such long lines that only cursory checks are feasible. And if the cars do come under suspicion, drivers will often just run barriers. Once a car is across the border, Mr. Pahl said, "The German border police are not allowed to pursue them. The Polish police drive Polish cars that can't catch BMWs and Mercedes. And once a car is in Poland, the chance of identifying it as stolen is much smaller than in Western Europe."

While the German police are trying to cooperate more efficiently with their East European counterparts, insurers and automakers are working on more immediate solutions. German insurance companies paid out 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$893 million) in compensation for stolen cars last year, up from \$492 million DM in 1991. The country's largest insurer, Allianz, said that in the first half of 1993, there had been a 15 percent in-

crease in the number of cars under its cover.

As new contracts come into effect, most customers will be paying premiums between 10 and 15 percent higher, according to figures from the Association of German Auto Insurers. Also, customers are no longer compensated on the basis of how much it would cost to replace their car with a new model but rather on how much their car was worth at the time of theft.

The problem has caused German automakers to speed up development and production of cars that will keep thieves out. Volkswagen AG will begin in mid-November to sell a system that aims to deter thieves on three levels: by interfering with the starter, motor and fuel pump. A VW spokesman said it will cost about 300 DM and can be installed in half an hour. Starting in January, all new models will automatically include this feature and by the middle of 1994, VW plans to introduce electronically coded ignition keys.

Among car thieves, the Volkswagen Golf GTI is the most popular model, followed by the Opel Meriva and Calibra, the Mercedes SL and S class, Porsche 928, VW Corrado and BMW 750i. Mr. Pahl, the Berlin policeman, said Ladas are also in demand because it is easy to service them and find spare parts in the former Soviet Union.

In an attempt to combat theft, the car rental company Avis is changing the composition of its German fleet to include less- coveted cars such as Rovers and Fords, said Ludwig Stasiak, quality control manager for the German head office in Frankfurt.

Auto thefts in Germany jumped to 130,000 in 1992 from 50,000 in 1989.

Tietmeyer Sees Little Room for Rate Cuts Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, said Wednesday that he saw no reason to cut key interest rates again since the central bank's surprise rate cuts last week.

"At the moment we do not see any reason to take a new step," he said, adding that he thought Germany's recession was more a product of structural problems than of the Bundesbank's interest rate policy.

He took issue with a report issued earlier this week by Germany's six leading economic institutes that had said there was room to cut rates further.

"Neither the current structure of rates, nor the level of real rates, can be said to be acting as a brake on investment, contrary to what the forecasting institutes think," he said.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the bank took a more cautious view and that the policy of small cuts based on "prudent estimates in the last few months" had worked well. "Rates on the money market are now at one of the lowest points historically with regard to inflation," he said.

Last Thursday the Bundesbank cut its discount rate by half a point to 5.75 percent and its Lombard rate to 6.75 percent, surprising the market and causing some dealers and investors to wonder if Mr. Tietmeyer, in the month since he had become president of the bank, was softening the bank's approach.

But Mr. Tietmeyer restated the Bundesbank's traditional formula for monetary policy. "Price stabil-

ity is and remains the first condition for low interest rates, lasting growth and a low rate of unemployment," he said.

Turning to Germany's broader economic problems, he said that they were "of a structural nature" both in Germany and "in other countries."

"German interest rates aren't the problem, and they aren't responsible for the economic difficulties," he said.

"Germany is a high-wage country," Mr. Tietmeyer said. Turning to specific areas that need changing, he said Germany needed to adopt more flexible working hours, link pay to performance, liberalize markets and cut subsidies.

"I hope very much that measures for improving Germany's international competitiveness will be taken, despite next year's election and often superficial wage debates," he said.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the bank was continuing to use M-3, a key measure of money supply, as a chief criterion of monetary policy.

He admitted that certain factors, such as an inversion of the yield curve and massive intervention by the Bundesbank to support currencies under attack within the European Monetary System, might have affected the rate of growth of M-3, but he claimed the effects had been merely temporary.

They could not "throw doubt on the interdependence of growth of M-3 and the rate of inflation," Mr. Tietmeyer said. (AFP, Bloomberg)

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX	2100	2000	2000	-0.00
London FTSE 100 Index	2800	2800	2800	0.00
Paris CAC 40	2200	2200	2200	0.00
Amsterdam CBS Trend	133.96	133.96	133.96	-1.47
Brussels Stock Index	7,000.48	6,990.41	7,000.48	+0.14
Frankfurt DAX	2,043.88	2,058.72	2,043.88	-0.78
Frankfurt FAZ	785.51	782.05	785.51	-0.33
Helsinki HEX	1,558.53	1,559.95	1,558.53	-0.02
London Financial Times 50	2,383.40	2,381.30	2,383.40	+0.09
London FTSE 100	3,154.30	3,165.30	3,154.30	-0.35
Madrid General Index	304.79	306.18	304.79	-1.41
Milan MIB	1,269.00	1,289.00	1,269.00	-1.56
Paris CAC 40	2,192.05	2,210.37	2,192.05	-0.83
Stockholm Aftersvaerden	1,694.05	1,694.41	1,694.05	-0.02
Vienna Stock Index	454.59	454.24	454.59	+0.10
Zurich SSS	917.41	913.39	917.41	+0.44

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- France will sell 79.3 million shares of Rhone-Poulenc SA and will start taking orders from retail investors Thursday; the government said the price in the chemical company's privatization would be set after the order period had ended, and the shares would be sold Jan. 28 at the latest.
 - The EC Commission said it planned an inquiry into plans to rescue the truck manufacturer DAF NV; the commission said it wanted to know how much state aid had been paid to the Dutch and Belgian units DAF Netherlands and DAF Flanders and how much more was planned.
 - Alzo NV said it and AlliedSignal Inc. had agreed to set up a joint European carpet-fiber venture. The venture, AlliedSignal Carpet Fibers BV, would be managed and majority-owned by the American company.
 - SEAT workers walked out at the company's Barcelona car factory to protest Volkswagen AG's plan to close the plant and cut 9,000 jobs; the half-day strike also idled factories at nearby Martorell and in Pamplona.
 - Commerzbank AG's debt rating was lowered to Aa-2 from Aa-1 by Moody's Investors Service Inc. The bank, saying it expected the downgrade to be only temporary, announced a 50 percent increase in group operating profit after risk provisions for the first nine months of 1993.
- (Reuters, AFP, AP, Bloomberg)

TRADE: Asians Are a Bit Wary of U.S. Embrace

Continued from Page 1

power, Bowman Cutter, the deputy assistant to the U.S. president for economic policy, told a Japanese audience last week that China "is in the process of emerging as one of the most important economies and countries in the world."

In contrast with a Europe mired in recession, the Clinton administration sees the booming economies of East Asia as an expanding market for exports and jobs for Americans that will stimulate growth and reduce unemployment at home.

Jean Spero, the U.S. undersecretary of state, noted in a speech in Washington on Oct. 19 at a conference sponsored by the Korean Economic Institute of America that over half the trade of the United States was with the Pacific region. That, she said, was "half again as much as our trade with Europe and three times our trade with Latin America."

Leaders of nearly all the 15 nations in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are to meet in Seattle for the first time on Nov. 19 and 20, immediately after their economic and foreign ministers hold their annual discussions there.

Members of the forum are Aus-

tralia, Brunei, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, warned Europe last month that Washington would pursue new trade deals in the Asia-Pacific region if the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations failed.

He said that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum gave the United States "tremendous alternatives to build our market, to grow jobs here, to be dominant in world trade."

At the same time, C. Fred Bergsten, an American economist, said in an interview with The Australian Financial Review that a collapse of the Uruguay round would produce a "very strong compulsion" to develop a free-trade arrangement in the Asia-Pacific region that would exclude Europe. Mr. Bergsten heads a trade and investment liberalization group that was selected from forum countries to recommend a blueprint for future regional cooperation to the Seattle meeting.

Mr. Yamazawa, who is Japan's representative on the group that Mr. Bergsten chairs, said that shared East Asian interests in worldwide markets, however, "require nondiscriminatory trade liberalization no matter what the outcome of the Uruguay Round."

"We don't want Europe to turn inward," said Tommy Koh, director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singapore. "We want Europe to remain constructively engaged with both North America and East Asia."

He said that many East Asian nations "seek to balance the influence which large countries and large economies exert on us, such as Japan and the U.S., with European influence."

Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said that East Asia "does not want to be used by the Americans against Europe because it would be counterproductive."

East Asia, he added, has "a strong stake in preserving the multilateral trading system and Europe is an important part of that system."

GROWTH: The Income Effect

Continued from Page 1

percentage point, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the country urgently needed to create 5 million new jobs.

"Germany's economy will be lucky to turn up before 1995," said Edward S. Hyman of International Strategy & Investment, a New York investment firm. "Layoffs have picked up dramatically in Europe."

The French are intent on keeping the value of the franc closely tied to the Deutsche mark, which has meant keeping their interest rates close as well. French rates dropped in line with Germany's last week, but that is not likely to get France's economy moving.

"Inflation in France has been hovering in the vicinity of 2 percent for more than a year now, while the economy has been falling deeper and deeper into recession," said Carl Weinberg of High Frequency Economics in New York.

In Britain, rates were cut sharply more than a year ago when the government stopped pegging the pound to the Deutsche mark and other currencies in the Exchange Rate Mechanism in Europe.

U.K. Judge Clears Way For Warehouse Clubs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — A British high court judge Wednesday opened the way for the nation's first American-style warehouse discount store, quashing objections from Britain's top three food retailers.

The decision by Judge Conrad Schieman means that Price/Costco Inc., based in Kirkland, Washington, can open its first 12,800-square-meter (138,000-square-foot) warehouse club at Thurrock, east of London, on Nov. 30.

The British food retailers J. Sainsbury PLC, Tesco PLC and Argill Group PLC, which operates Safeway stores in Britain, had challenged the planning permission given Price/Costco, saying authorities had consented to a wholesale business rather than a retail store.

Judge Schieman said he regarded warehouse shopping clubs as nonretail outlets. Warehouse clubs, which have developed over the last decade in the United States and Canada, offer goods in bulk and at reduced prices.

(Reuters, AP)

Belgium Appeals TNT Ruling

Bloomberg Business News
BRUSSELS — The Belgian government has challenged a court ruling that overturned its broadcasting ban on Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s TNT & Cartoon Network in Brussels, a government spokesman said on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, a commercial court ruled that the government acted unconstitutionally last month when it issued an emergency decree outlawing the cable television channel on grounds that it contravened European Community broadcasting laws that require at least 51 percent of programs on any channel to be made in Europe.

France, and broadcast-licensing authorities in the rest of Belgium, had already banned cable networks from distributing the channel, asserting that 98 percent of the programs on the channel are American. TNT & Cartoon draws from Turner's vast libraries of old Hollywood movies and Hanna-Barbera cartoons.

Rather than challenge the Belgian government's decision to ban its broadcasts, Turner filed a complaint against Cofitel Brabant, claiming that the Brussels cable distribution company had broken its contract, a Cofitel spokesman said.

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue and profits of losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.				
Canada				
Inco	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	464.0	461.2	461.2	461.2
Net Inc.	42.8	40.1	40.1	40.1
Per Share	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.80
3rd Quarter	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	121.1	118.5	118.5	118.5
Net Inc.	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.5
Per Share	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20
North American Telecom	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150
Net Inc.	150	140	140	140
Per Share	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.80
France				
GAN	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	370	370	370	370
Net Inc.	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Per Share	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Panama				
McDermott Int'l	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	77.4	74.1	74.1	74.1
Net Inc.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Per Share	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
United States				
Allied Signal	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,619	1,516	1,516	1,516
Net Inc.	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9
Per Share	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Avaya	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150
Net Inc.	150	140	140	140
Per Share	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.80
Block & Deckler	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,700	1,680	1,680	1,680
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Eastman Kodak	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Net Inc.	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
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Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
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Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
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Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
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Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
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Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991	1990	1989
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	120	120	120	120
Per Share	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Eastman Chemical	1992	1991		

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press (Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Close, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Open, Change. Lists various stock prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Close, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Open, Change. Lists various stock prices.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Close, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Open, Change. Lists various stock prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 27, 1993

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'EUROPEAN FUNDS LIMITED', 'AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP', 'EUROPEAN EQUITY FUNDS', etc.

AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Dollars; BE - Belgium Francs; BF - Botswana Pula; BR - Brazilian Real; CA - Canadian Dollar; CH - Swiss Franc; CL - Chilean Peso; CN - Chinese Yuan; CZ - Czech Koruna; DE - Deutsche Mark; DK - Danish Krone; DM - German Mark; EC - Euro; EG - Egyptian Pound; HK - Hong Kong Dollar; HUF - Hungarian Forint; IN - Indian Rupee; IS - Israeli Sheqel; IT - Italian Lira; JP - Japanese Yen; KR - South Korean Won; L - Luxembourg Franc; M - Maltese Lira; NL - Dutch Guilder; NZ - New Zealand Dollar; P - Polish Zloty; R - Rumanian Leu; S - Swedish Krona; SF - Swiss Franc; T - Turkish Lira; U - US Dollar; Y - Yugoslav Dinar; Z - Zimbabwe Dollar.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS

White Sox Slugger Joins Ranks of Highest Paid

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox, who has played less than 3½ seasons in the major leagues, has a contract extension believed to put him among the top five on the salary list.

Thomas, who was paid a \$900,000 base salary last year, agreed Tuesday to a four-year contract extension through 1998 worth about \$28 million.

The team gets two option years that could make the deal worth about \$42 million for six seasons. The first baseman was already signed for 1994 at \$2.5 million.

"This was something that didn't have to be done this year, but I appreciate it," Thomas said in a statement issued by the team.

Seven players filed for free agency Tuesday, including the San Francisco Giants' second baseman Robby Thompson, who hit 312 with 19 homers and 65 runs batted in last season.

Cincinnati Reds' second baseman Rip Roberts and New York Mets' third baseman Howard Johnson also were among those filing, as were White Sox pitcher Tim

Belcher, Oakland second baseman Jerry Browne, Seattle catcher Dave Valle and Colorado pitcher Bruce Hurst.

Hurst filed after the Rockies decided to give him a \$400,000 buyout rather than exercise a \$3 million option.

The New York Yankees told Mike Witt they would give him a \$500,000 buyout rather than exercise his \$3 million option. Witt was 3-3 in 11 games during his three-year deal and was paid \$8 million to pitch 46½ innings.

The list of those potentially eligible dropped by two when the California Angels put infielder Kurt Stillwell on unconditional release waivers and the White Sox exercised their 1994 option on catcher Mike LaValiere, worth the major league minimum, currently \$109,000. The Pittsburgh Pirates released him from a guaranteed contract worth \$1.9 million.

The Toronto Blue Jays said they wouldn't offer salary arbitration to three players covered by the restriction against repeat free agency within a five-year period: outfielder Rickey Henderson, reliever

Mark Eichhorn and shortstop Dick Schofield.

The three may file for free agency starting Friday. In Henderson's case, the right to offer arbitration and prevent free agency was waived by the Blue Jays when they acquired him from Oakland on July 31.

Twenty-eight players have filed for free agency and about 85 more are eligible to file by the Nov. 7 deadline. They can talk specific money terms only with their former club until Nov. 8, when they become free to sign with any team.

Dusty Baker Honored

Dusty Baker, who in his first season on the job led the San Francisco Giants to their most victories since 1962, but just a second-place finish behind the Atlanta Braves in the West Division, has been voted National League manager of the year, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Baker received 15 first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association, four more than Jim Fregosi of the NL champion Philadelphia Phillies.

Baker got nine second-place votes and three thirds for 105 points, with five points being awarded for a first-place vote, three for a second and one for a third-place vote.

Fregosi got 11 seconds and four thirds for 92 points. Felipe Alou of the Montreal Expos and Bobby Cox of the Braves tied for third with 27 points each.

Don Baylor, a rookie manager who took the Colorado Rockies to a sixth-place finish in the NL West, received one third-place vote and one point.

Swallows Are Near Title

Takahiro Ikegama drove in the only run with a sacrifice fly as the Yakult Swallows beat the Seibu Lions, 1-0, Wednesday to move to within one victory of winning their first Japan Series in 15 years.

The Central League champion Swallows lead the best-of-seven series by three games to one going into Game 5 on Thursday against the defending champion Lions of the Pacific League.

Dodger Owner Foresees A True 'World' Series

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — In the 1993 World Series, the Philadelphia Phillies played the Toronto Blue Jays for the baseball championship of North America.

The 2003 World Series might pit the Los Angeles Dodgers against the Samsung Lions, or Tokyo's Yomiuri Giants against their opposite number in San Francisco, for the championship of the world, says Peter O'Malley, the owner of the Dodgers.

The Samsung and Yomiuri rosters by then could include players named Smith and Jones, the Dodgers' and Giants' lineups may list Kim and Yoshitara.

"The world is getting smaller and baseball is growing rapidly," O'Malley said. "I think there may be a true World Series within 10 years. It's got a good chance of happening."

"In not many years, you will see television super stations carrying games internationally; you will be able to watch the Dodgers play Yomiuri in Japan."

The first step toward a global World Series, O'Malley said, "would be the champion of Asia playing the champion of North America."

He added: "It will come not because of television revenue or merchandising revenue or some business reason. It will come because the appetite for it is there, because the people in Korea, in Taiwan, in Japan, want to see American baseball."

O'Malley has traveled to many countries, including China and Russia, to promote the game. The Dodgers have hosted amateur and professional teams from many nations, including Nigeria, Japan and Korea, and coaches from Nica-

ragua, Russia, China, the Netherlands, Italy and Australia.

O'Malley also built the first park for amateur baseball in China.

Later this month, the Dodgers will become the first major league team to play in Taiwan, then will play in Fukuoka, Japan. The Brooklyn Dodgers played in Japan in 1956. After the O'Malley family moved the team to Los Angeles in 1962, the Dodgers returned to Japan in 1966.

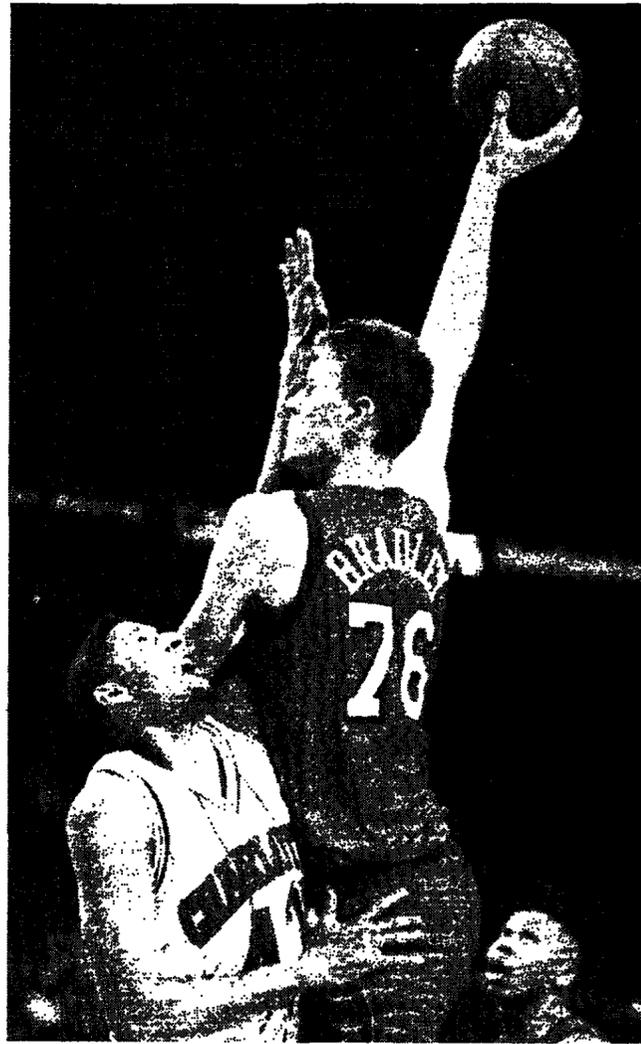
International interest in baseball has accelerated quickly since it became an Olympic sport, Peter O'Malley said. The International Olympic Committee voted in 1986, two years after baseball was a demonstration sport at Dodger Stadium during the Los Angeles Olympics, to make the game a medal sport.

"I believe before that were maybe 30 or 40 countries that had organized amateur baseball," O'Malley said. "I think now the number's at 86."

"Countries that are very involved in the Olympics, like China, like Russia, feel they must compete very well in anything that's an Olympic sport. Baseball is spreading in other places as well, like Africa."

More countries have pro baseball, Italy's talking about having a pro league. And, of course, there's a great mystique about Cuba, which has dominated amateur baseball for the past 10 or 15 years, and how good their players are. It will be interesting to see whether they release some of their players to play outside the country, or whether they will compete internationally as pros.

"There are things happening all over the world that add up to an exciting picture."



Shawn Bradley, the Philadelphia 76ers' rookie center, shooting over LeRon Ellis during the 76ers' 138-126 preseason loss to the Hornets in Charlotte, North Carolina. Bradley had 15 points.

Off-the-Wall Rodman Gives San Antonio New Strength Off the Boards

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Dennis Rodman will say to your face what many people say behind his back.

"Off the court, I'm a nut," said the San Antonio Spurs' talented but eccentric forward.

But the Spurs, who were in New York to play the Knicks in a pre-season game, are gambling that Rodman's antics will be overshadowed by what he brings to the team.

San Antonio made one of the National Basketball Association's most interesting between-seasons deals, sending Sean Elliott and David Wood to the Detroit Pistons for Rodman, one of the game's best rebounders and defenders.

Rodman has averaged more than 18 rebounds a game each of the last two seasons, and has been named to the NBA's first-team all-defensive team in each of the last five.

Pairing Rodman and David Robinson on the front line should make the Spurs one of the league's best defensive teams. And Rodman, who helped the Pistons win two NBA championships, remains one of the league's most intriguing athletes, a forward who can be a dominant player while taking only four or five shots a game.

But with Rodman's game comes his personality.

He was constantly at odds last season with the Pistons' coach, Ron Rothstein. Rodman missed practices regularly. He was suspended for several games early in the season, but that did nothing to deter his disruptive behavior. It did cost Rothstein his job.

Last February, while upset over a family matter, Rodman was found by the police asleep in his truck in the parking lot at the Pistons' arena, with a rifle in the truck.

The Pistons are glad Rodman is gone, especially because they acquired Elliott, an All-Star small forward who at 25 years old is seven years younger than Rodman.

"I was with the guy a solid year, and I still can't figure out if he wanted to get out of Detroit, or if he was just being Dennis Rodman," said Don Chaney, now the Pistons' coach.

"I know for a fact that he's a great player, but he's a free spirit. He's a player that has his own rules. I felt it was better for both parties to part."

Even the trade was delayed a few days because the Pistons could not find Rodman.

"I didn't want anybody to find me," Rodman said.

"I was hiding out all summer long. I was in Vegas, L.A., Sacramento. Like I said, I'm a nut off the court. I want to do what I want to do. A lot of people say I'm unbalanced. How many people are really balanced? Everybody has a little craziness in them. I have a lot."

And make no mistake, Rodman is still his own man. Take his hair, for instance. It is bleached blond and trimmed short on the sides. Even the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley, could not resist taking a peek when he passed Rodman in the hall.

"Not bad," said Riley as he lifted Rodman's baseball cap and checked out the hairstyle.

"You wouldn't tolerate something like this, would you, coach?," Rodman asked Riley.

Riley laughed and walked away. But John Lucas, the Spurs' coach, does not have the luxury of walking away. If Rodman plays the way he can, the Spurs can be a dark-horse contender in the Western Conference. If Rodman becomes a problem, he could ruin the Spurs' chances for a successful season.

Asked whether he worried that Rodman would be disruptive, Lucas said: "No. He set the ground rules when he came. He told me what it was going to be like. But seriously, I care about him. And the bottom line is I know what I'm getting as a player."

Lucas said he can relate to Rodman's free spirit.

Some people raised their eyebrows when Lucas, a former cocaine addict, was named the Spurs' coach last season. But he quickly showed his ability to communicate and to motivate.

Those skills will be tested with Rodman. After a practice here, all

'A lot of people say I'm unbalanced. How many people are really balanced? Everybody has a little craziness in them. I have a lot.'

Dennis Rodman

The Spurs got on the team bus except Rodman. A few minutes later, Lucas came back into the arena and retrieved his star forward from the Knicks' locker room.

Yet Rodman remains well-liked by opposing players, not only because he is a great player, but also because he is fun-loving and has a sense of humor. He was a favorite of fans in Detroit, a player who never hesitated to drive into the seats for a loose ball.

And Rodman's stamina is legendary. He can play 48 minutes if he has to, then ride an exercise bike for an hour after the game.

Both Lucas and Rodman think the change of scenery will do him good. Asked whether he was the kind of coach who would be good for Rodman, Lucas said, "Rodman is the type of player who will be good for me."

Rodman said: "This is my chance to prove myself again as a player. I think the guys will follow my lead, so long as I give 110 percent. I want to give everything I have."

Will he change off the court? "I like doing strange things," Rodman said. "It's not a show, it's not an act. It's me."

Jordan Book Is a Profile in Confusion

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Michael Jordan's autobiography reveals a man in conflict about what he wants from life.

In "Rare Air: Michael on Michael," Jordan hints at retirement, which came while the book was being printed, but says he wants a fourth National Basketball Association title.

And he says he wants more time with his family but wants to try other professional sports.

"Rare Air" from Collins Publishers of San Francisco, is due in bookstores Nov. 4. Excerpts were published in the November issue of Esquire magazine.

The book went to press in July. Jordan retired from the Chicago Bulls on Oct. 6. The team won its

third straight NBA championship earlier this year.

"When I leave the game I'll leave on top," he wrote. "That's the only way I'll walk away. I don't want to leave after my feet have slowed, my hands aren't as quick or my eyesight isn't as sharp."

A few pages later: "What's left? A fourth title. And then just keep it going."

"The only thing that matters to me now is winning championships. I don't care about individual awards or accolades."

He says he knows his life and schedule are hard on his three children.

"Right now, I can't be there for Little League practice. I can't be there to help with their homework. I want to do those things."

"Once I get away from basket-

ball, I'll get more in tune with all the details of their lives."

But later: "One thing I would like to do, either when I'm through playing or one of these summers when I do have free time, is play baseball."

"I'm serious about trying baseball. Bo Jackson did it. He's inspired me."

Jackson played both American football with the Los Angeles Raiders and baseball with the Kansas City Royals before a degenerative hip disease required radical hip replacement surgery. He returned to play baseball with the Chicago White Sox.

Jordan, an excellent golfer, also muses on his desire to play that sport: golf: "It really will be a hobby, a very difficult and demanding hobby, but a hobby nonetheless. If

I win, great. But I am going to try to play it professionally."

"Rare Air" does appear to settle one question, though.

"I wouldn't get the bug to come back. No way. There isn't that much bug in the world," Jordan wrote. "I would not come back under any circumstances. My pride wouldn't let me come back."

"No amount of money could make me play even an extra game, much less an extra year. If the Bulls want to give me \$50 million, then fine. Give it to me for all those years that I was underpaid. But don't ask me to play when I don't want to play, when I know in my heart it's not going to be there when I step onto the court. I'm not going to be some sideshow so you can make more money."

DENNIS THE MENACE



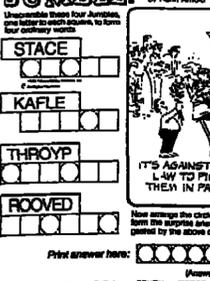
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SPORTS

U.S. Warns of Jail For Cup Hooligans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DOHA, Qatar — The United States would grant visas for Iraqi soccer players if they qualify for World Cup finals next year, but the authorities would not be so welcoming to unruly fans from any country, an official of the organizing committee said Wednesday.

Ed Best, a former FBI official who is senior vice president of the USA '94 World Cup organizing committee, said a commitment to let any team, even Iraq, enter the United States if it qualifies would be reaffirmed.

But Best, in Qatar for the Asian qualifying tournament, gave a clear warning to football's hooligan element. "Those that have things other than football in mind may expect to stay longer than planned," he said, indicating they would likely be arrested and brought up on charges.

One recurring criticism of efforts to combat hooliganism in Europe has been the tactic of arresting troublemakers and then deporting them without pressing charges.

Earlier, Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of football's governing body, said that he had been told by a U.S. official that hooligans would "witness the comfort of American jails."

The United States and Iraq have been at odds since Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait in 1990. U.S. forces

led the international coalition that drove occupying the troops out in 1991.

The six-team Asia group also includes Iran and North Korea, both also out of favor with the U.S. North Korea has no chance to gain a berth in the finals.

Iraq and Iran both could still gain a place in the finals.

"At the conclusion of this tournament it is my understanding that the chairman and chief executive officer of the organizing committee, Alan Rothenberg, will make a statement," Best said. "The statement will welcome whoever are the qualifying teams as well as congratulating them."

He said the committee would respect any suggestion by soccer's governing body, FIFA, on issuing accreditations to Iraqi journalists to cover the finals whether or not their country qualifies.

But he declined to say whether President Saddam Hussein's son, Uday, who is president of the Iraqi Football Association, would be granted a visa.

Best said U.S. police forces had worked up to the hooligan threat and were gearing up to control it effectively.

"Hooliganism is new to us and it is a phenomenon we are not used to," he said. "But we have learned the tactics and techniques other countries use to conquer that problem." (Reuters, AFP, UPI)



Fans celebrating in Charlotte after they got the news that the North Carolina city would field one of two NFL expansion teams.

NFL Picks Charlotte, Delays 2d Choice

By Leonard Shapiro

CHICAGO — National Football League owners have granted an expansion team to Charlotte, North Carolina, but have not been able to decide on the second of the two cities that will field teams beginning with the 1995 season.

The NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, said Tuesday night that the second team will not be determined until the owners meet again on Nov. 30. Baltimore, St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee, and Jacksonville, Florida, all remain in contention for the second team, he said.

Tagliabue said the NFL finance-expansion committee made a "unanimous recommendation" to the 28 team owners, who also were in complete agreement on Charlotte. That team, to be known as the Carolina Panthers, is the first to join the NFL since Tampa Bay and Seattle began play in 1976.

The Panthers, the NFL's 29th club, will be run by Jerry Richardson, a former wide receiver for the Baltimore Colts and the owner of a chain of restaurants. The general manager will be Mike McCormack, the former general manager of the Seahawks and a former player and coach with the Cleveland Browns.

reach a consensus" on the second city, and that "no amount of discussion today" would have reached a resolution. Twenty-one of the 28 owners would have had to vote for one of the four remaining cities for a decision to have been made.

Though representatives of each group insisted they were confident, St. Louis and Baltimore are believed to be battling for the other franchise.

The muddled St. Louis ownership seemed to be resolved with the appearance of Stanley Kroenke, a Missouri businessman said to be worth \$300 million, before the 28 owners.

Israel Says Peace Accord With PLO Doesn't Extend to Olympic Games

JERUSALEM — Israel, despite peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, will oppose the participation of the "State of Palestine" at the Olympics, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said.

The statement came after the deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin, met with Israeli sports officials.

International Olympic Committee officials have said they would consider Palestinian applications to field an Olympic team for the first time, since Israel and the PLO recognized each other in September. The IOC has rejected such applications in the past, partly because PLO guerrillas killed 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. Recognition by the IOC would bolster Palestinian claims to statehood, to which Israel remains opposed.

SIDELINES

Egg Pelters Are Arrested

MOORESTOWN, New Jersey (AP) — Two teenagers were arrested after the home of Philadelphia Phillies reliever pitcher Mitch Williams was pelted with eggs by youngsters showing their displeasure with his performance in the World Series.

Hours after Williams gave up the series-winning home run against Toronto on Saturday, the police said about 30 youths with cartons of eggs arrived at Williams' house. The pitcher was not at home.

When the police arrived, most of the youths fled, but a 17-year-old and a 16-year-old were arrested. Both were released to their parents and could face harassment charges, the police said.

Officers had been patrolling the area since Oct. 20, after at least two death threats against Williams for blowing a five-run lead in Game 4 of the series.

No Return for McGuigan

LONDON (Reuters) — Former world featherweight boxing champion Barry McGuigan of Ireland said on Wednesday that he had rejected the idea of making a comeback after a four-year absence.

McGuigan, 32, told a London newspaper that he had been "tempted" by offers. "But I can tell you, hand on heart, that I will never fight again," he said.

Suggestions of a return by the former World Boxing Association champion surfaced on Monday when McGuigan said he had been offered a three-fight deal.

It's a Football, Not a Blimp

AUBURN, Alabama (AP) — Terry Daniel of Auburn, who leads college punters with a 48.3-yard average, was cleared of wrongdoing after the Southeastern Conference checked for helium in the balls he was kicking.

"I heard the ball had been sent to Birmingham to test the contents of it," Daniel said. "I couldn't believe it."

Mississippi State coach Jackie Sherrill accused Auburn of using doctored footballs after Daniel punted twice for a 56.5 yard average in Mississippi State's loss to Auburn on Oct. 9. The ball was confiscated the following Saturday against Florida after Daniel's first two punts traveled 55 and 71 yards. League officials found no irregularities in the ball Daniel was using.

Earl Banks, former football coach and athletic director at Morgan State University in Baltimore, died of an apparent heart attack in Baltimore on Wednesday. Banks was inducted last year into the College Football Hall of Fame. (AP)

Foreman Is Giving TV Sitcoms His Best Shot

By Tom Friend

HOLLYWOOD, California — "Lunch!" says the director, and the entire set is in a footrace for finger food.

"You coming, George?" "No," George answers. "You ate?" "An apple and an orange," George answers.

George Foreman, the man who once ate himself into house and home, is starving himself. That is not the camera humming; that is his stomach gurgling.

They make sure to bring two things to a Hollywood set — the script and the doughnuts — but Big George has got his paws around only one of them: the script. He remembers his lines better than what he ate the night before. He and food have fled for divorce.

His lucky charm used to be cheeseburgers, but this is low retirement, at 44, has altered Foreman's life. If you thought his boxing career was a situation comedy, get a load of this: He is about to star in a genuine sitcom, "George," starting Nov. 5 on ABC. He practically plays himself.

His character, George Foster, is a retired heavyweight champion who loafs around the house while his wife, Maggie, works as an inner-city Houston school counselor.

George drops by one day, sees five children treating her like a rag doll and takes them on as his personal project. Next thing he knows, his home is their home, and he forms a recreation center called the TKO Club.

The thing is, it is virtually a true story. The real Foreman returned to boxing, after a long hiatus, to support a Houston youth center. And, just like his TV show, a hoodlum child inspired him. A boy and his mother were sitting in the boxing gym of Foreman's brother Roy one day in the mid 1980's when the mother pleaded for George to train her son. Foreman told her: "Boxing won't help him; he'll become a bigger fool. Bring him to church."

The child went burglarizing instead. "Two months later I inquired about the boy," Foreman said, "and they told me he'd tried robbing a store. Shot the storekeeper. When I heard that, I almost panicked. I'd had this kid right in front of me."

Which is why Foreman boxed again, to form the youth center. If nothing else, then, Foreman's new show

proves that television can imitate life. The question is whether his show can last.

"I just want people at hospitals to laugh," Foreman said.

"My brother had a stroke in 1990, and I couldn't move, couldn't train. I had a television set, and all I looked for was something to make me laugh. And only one show did: Grumpy on the Beverly Hillbillies.

"So, I want to be like Grumpy. I just want to get that 'Ha.' Even if they laugh and say, 'That boy's

crazy,' and they switch the channel. Just give me one chuckle."

He is no actor, but he does have an instinct for humor. His news conferences used to be more entertaining than his fights. And his best props were always hamburgers.

"I'd get a hamburger, sprinkle some salt on it, and I'd have instant energy," Foreman said in between tapings here on Sunset Boulevard last week, wearing a plaid Hollywood cap. "I'd eat two of them, and I could whip anybody."

"Junk food? That was wild junk food," he said. "It's junk food when you're not an athlete anymore. I was never on a prescription when I fought. It was nothing but hamburgers, desserts and fruit. Give me another fight, and I'll fix it all up again. That is my medicine. When I'm dead and gone, they'll say, 'How did he do it? Well, I've given permission for them to dig me up. They'll get my DNA and say, 'Cheeseburgers.' And, 'Ice cream.' They'll ask, 'Low fat ice cream?' And, no, it won't be. Food got me my victories. Before I fought Holyfield, I'd go 17 miles hiking and running on the road. I'd get back and tell my wife, 'Don't tell me what not to eat.'"

But he will not even sniff at a hamburger anymore. "Now that I'm not boxing," he said, "I've got to eat what a doctor would want. Honestly, my only concern is to keep my weight down. I want to live until 144. Gaining weight scares me. If I'm down in the dumps nowadays, it's because I ate that extra helping."

If he had time to work out, he might try a bag of chips. When he boxed, he was either in the gym or the refrigerator, and his weight would hover around 260 pounds. But now, with his membership card to Gold's Gym gathering dust, he is 273 pounds and staying firmed.

"It's dangerous because I'm a natural 315, and I'm trying to stay unnatural," he said.

His typical day: He memorizes his lines, comes in the next morning and finds out the entire scene has been rewritten. "It's killing me," he said.

"I thought Hollywood was glamorous. This is a factory, man. I'm on the assembly line. I went into boxing to get away from work, and here I am working again."

Bill Cosby has something to do with this. Smitten with Foreman's personality, the actor-producer Tony Danza, a former boxer himself, came up with a sitcom for the fighter. Two other producers were courting Foreman, too, so Foreman called Cosby. "Cosby said I could trust Tony," Foreman said.

And now Danza and Foreman are a tag-team. "For a while, I didn't think this TV deal was for me," Foreman said. "Actors act like they're something special. I'm a guy if you can't stop and chat with me, then I've lost a great gift. But Tony said, 'People think TV has ruined the family, and if that's so, let's fix it.' He didn't have to say any more. I followed him like a puppy."

"Tony pushes me," Foreman continued. "He's as vicious as Archie Moore was to me as a trainer. Tony's the only one not afraid of me. When I was a baby and my parents took me to the doctor's office, other parents would see me and pull their babies back. I got in the ring with Muhammad

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

Table with columns for English League Cup, German League Cup, and Football, listing teams and their records.

Table with columns for NBA Preseason, Transactions, and Soccer, listing teams and their records.

Asia Tournament Leaves Fireworks On Playing Field

By Christopher Clary

DOHA, Qatar — For those who stocked up on sunblock and made the long trek here expecting political strife and diplomatic incidents, it has been, thus far, an anticlimactic fortnight.

For those who came in search of a competitive soccer tournament, Doha has been a paradise (and you can be certain that Doha doesn't often get called a paradise).

Heading into Thursday's final matches, five of the six Asian teams in Qatar still have a chance of joining the field for next year's World Cup Finals in the United States.

Only two teams will earn berths, and only Japan and Saudi Arabia are masters of their own fates. Both the Japanese and Saudis can qualify for the first time with victories on Thursday. If they stumble, the window of opportunity will swing open for South Korea. Iraq and to a lesser degree, Iran, which will be handicapped in any tiebreaker by its poor goal differential.

The outcome will not take long to determine. To ensure fair conditions, the three matches will take place simultaneously in three different stadiums. This would pose a problem in most cities of 250,000, but with its wealthy rulers' penchant for sport, Doha is to stadiums what Los Angeles is to drive-up windows.

Saudi Arabia, the closest thing to a home team in this tournament, will play Iran in 40,000-seat Khalifa Stadium. Meanwhile, in smaller venues on opposite sides of town, Japan will play Iraq and South Korea will play North Korea in yet another match that sounds provocative but probably won't be any more contentious than Iraq's incident-free encounters with Iran and Saudi Arabia.

North and South have met five times since 1989, with the South Koreans holding a 3-1 advantage, with one tie. The two nations fielded a joint team at the world youth

championships in Portugal in 1991, although relations are currently tense because of North Korea's refusal to cooperate with nuclear inspections.

"The match is still a bit sensitive, but it's really no big deal like it was a few years ago," said Lee Young Soo, a South Korean official.

Though peace has been the rule here on the steamy, well-air-conditioned shores of the Gulf, all has not been sweetness and light. Two coaches, Iraq's Adnan Dirjal and Saudi Arabia's Jose Candido, have jettisoned off into unemployment. Dirjal was ousted after an opening-game loss and replaced with the more experienced Ammu Baba. Candido, a laid-back Brazilian, resigned Sunday night after being ordered by Saudi officials to change his goalkeeper in the second half of his team's draw with Iraq.

"All three goalkeepers are very good; it will be difficult to choose," said Candido's diplomatic replacement, Mohammed Khraishi.

Much will be at stake on Thursday. In the United States, athletes get their severance contracts before they start the season. In these sun-soaked environs, the big rewards usually come afterward. The Iranians reportedly have been promised a trip to Mecca if they qualify. The Iraqis would receive homes and automobiles; the Saudis gold bars or old cash. The members of its world-championship under-17 team in 1989 received an estimated \$100,000 apiece from various benefactors.

Such riches would do little to improve Asia's chances next year, however. The level of soccer here in this tournament was noticeably lower than at comparable levels in Europe and South America, although indications are that the region will get a third berth for the 1998 World Cup after it joins forces with Oceania.

Crowds also have been small, with the exception of matches involving the Saudis. Because the event was televised live locally, Qataris generally preferred to stay out of the heat. This should have come as no surprise to organizers. Through over 1,000 Japanese fans made the trip to Doha, the idea from the beginning was to avoid large masses of supporters with different and possibly conflicting agendas. Holding this tournament in a larger, less-neutral nation would have made for more atmosphere. It also would have made for greater security risks.

Czechs-Slovaks Shut Out Cyprus, Keep Hopes Alive

LONDON — The team from former Czechoslovakia kept its World Cup soccer hopes alive Wednesday with a 2-0 victory over Cyprus in Kofia, Slovaquia.

A draw in Cyprus would have eliminated the Representation of Czechs and Slovaks, and would have guaranteed Belgium one of the two qualifying spots from Europe's Group Four.

Instead, the stage is set for a dramatic final day of qualifying. Four countries — Belgium, Romania, Wales and the Czech-Slovak team — are still in the running, and each has one game remaining Nov. 17. Belgium hosts the Czech-Slovak squad, and Belgium will qualify with a win or tie. Romania qualifies if it wins or draws at Wales, while Wales needs a two-goal victory to assure its place.

In their World Cup qualifying matches Wednesday, involving teams that have been eliminated from contention for the finals, Turkey best Poland, 2-1, in Istanbul and Israel tied Austria, 1-1, in Tel Aviv.

Israel, which had lost all its home games this season, entered the game with hopes of a victory after last week's stunning 3-2 defeat of France, one of Europe's best teams, in Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 15)
BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
ARISTOCATS
CHIC OF MAYFAIR
GENEVA PARIS
LONDON BRAZILIAN
MISS GENEVA
PARIS LONDON
SOLE ESCORT
LONDON SARAH
LONDON DIANA
LONDON BELEN
LONDON WELCOME

ART BUCHWALD

Sorry Betty, I Can't Say

WASHINGTON — One of the biggest problems of political correctness is that it's cutting down sharply on compliments women are receiving these days. I am not talking about snide, sexist remarks that we all abhor, but rather those civilized exchanges between men and women that have always been part of our romantic culture.

same remark to the woman sitting next to you, and she charges him with verbal molestation? I know a lot of men who have clammed up concerning a woman's appearance because they can't afford the legal fees.



Buchwald

Closing of Friel Play Another Blow to N. Y.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The fall Broadway season absorbed another blow when the producers of "Wonderful Tennessee," the Brian Friel play that just opened, announced that the show would close Sunday, after just nine performances and 20 previews.

Betty said that she would give it a try, but if it didn't work she was going to clothe herself at Goodwill Industries and cancel all her appointments at the beauty shop.

Lost Generation II? Rockers in Paris

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Elliott Murphy plays "post-Dylan wave" rock 'n' roll in France, Italy, Spain, Germany and Scandinavia when he's not writing novels and short stories that have been published in several European languages, none of them English.



Mike Rimbaud (front) and Elliott Murphy: the best of both worlds.

There comes a time when expatriates decide to go back or can no longer go back. After more than four years, he figures that time is past.

and say to the partners: "Isn't that Elliott Murphy typing out there? What's he doing that for?"

grants coming over and stealing your work. You may not realize it, but you're looking at one up here on stage. I took one of your women and I'm up here polluting your culture with American rock 'n' roll.

PEOPLE

From Sultan of Brunei, A Lot of Appreciation

At the end of a five-day visit to Cyprus, Sultan Mueda Hassanali Billah of Brunei left a "small token of appreciation" for the hotel staff.

Sean Connery Flew James Bond-style via jetpack onto the stage of David Letterman's talk show

Sean Connery flew James Bond-style via jetpack onto the stage of David Letterman's talk show and said reports of his death — or even his serious illness — are greatly exaggerated.

A Florida judge granted Lord Anderson's request that alimony and division of assets be worked out in California

A Florida judge granted Lord Anderson's request that alimony and division of assets be worked out in California.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Oct. 27.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



AT&T Access Numbers table listing international calling rates for various countries like Andorra, Armenia, Austria, etc.

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from...



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